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5 MAY 1987

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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PAPER REPORTS ON EPLF CONGRESS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Mar 87 p 11

[Article: "Eritrea: Well Protected Guerrilla Congress"]

[Text] For several weeks in March, in a natural rock amphitheater in the Eritrean mountains, a congress has been going on organized by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

Hundreds of jeeps and other vehicles squeezed into the rocky valleys near the city of Orotta, where 2,500 delegates and guests had come, many of them through neighboring Sudan.

Guards were posted on the mountain tops because caution was necessary. Every day Ethiopian bombers roared over the area on reconnaissance missions, frequently followed by the roar of anti-aircraft guns, reports Gunnar Stensson, who was sent to the congress by Swedish Eritrean groups.

The EPLF is one of two large organizations working for Eritrean liberation from Ethiopia. The other organization is the ELF--the Eritrean Liberation Front.

The EPLF claims to control 85 percent of Eritrea and in its areas it has set up social services, health care, schools, and food distribution. In a report from the EPLF's central committee to the congress it was stated that the movement has made major economic progress and that all children in its areas receive schooling.

According to Gunnar Stensson, the EPLF has set up an extensive health care system with a central hospital, consulting hours in districts, and house calls to patients in smaller towns.

At the conference, one of the opposition movement's founders, Woldeab Wolde-Mariam, 84, was honored as a father of his country. As far back as the 1930's, after attending a Swedish mission school, he worked actively for an independent Eritrea.

Since 1984, when the guerrillas started their counteroffensive against the Ethiopian army in Eritrea, they claim to have captured a large number of

weapons, among them seven American and 55 Soviet tanks and artillery.

But the movement does not have adequate forces to interfere with Ethiopian army troop movements.

Since the coup in neighboring Sudan, the liberation movement in Eritrea has had good relations with the new government and gets needed supplies in through Sudan. Several Arab countries are providing materiel support, and the PLO supports the opposition struggle. Colonel Qadhdhafi's Libya, however, is opposed to the independence effort.

At the Orotta congress a greeting was read from Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and from the social democratic parties in West Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Great Britain.

12789

CS0: 3650/94

SIDA REPORT DOUBTS EFFECTIVENESS OF VILLAGIZATION PROGRAM

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Mar 87 p 21

[Article by Sven Oste: "Skepticism About Ethiopian Villagization: Uncertainty Over Swedish Assistance"]

[Text] Nothing indicates that the villagization in Ethiopia will lead to increased food production. This is the conclusion of a SIDA study which was published on Monday. But it is still uncertain whether this Swedish skepticism about the villagization program will influence a major Swedish assistance project.

The study was done in the Aris region south of Addis Ababa. Over the past 20 years, Sweden has invested several million kronor there to increase agricultural production. Now Ethiopia and the region will receive 20 million kronor per year through a three-year agreement.

For several months at the end of 1985 and the beginning of 1986 villagization was carried out in the Arsi region. Approximately one million people, that is to say 73 percent of the population of the region, were relocated into 857 villages. The Ethiopian military government's villagization program for the whole country calls for the relocation of approximately 33 million people over several years.

The SIDA report was prepared by Professor Nils-Ivar Isaksson of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, the American researcher John M. Cohen, and two experts from the agriculture ministry in Addis Ababa.

Poorly Chosen Time

The SIDA report emphasizes that the time for such a radical program has been poorly chosen, since it comes right after the 1984-85 hunger catastrophe. The report states that some of the positive results the Ethiopian government sees--better schools, proximity to water, etc.--require extensive economic investment.

The only realistic solution, according to the report, is for farmers to produce resources themselves so as to improve living conditions in the new villages. But this presupposes that the state will abandon its rigid control over the grain trade.

Only higher agricultural prices can stimulate increased production from farmers--but the government is hesitant about provoking the population of the cities with higher prices.

Great Hesitation

Previously the Ethiopian government made very clear that villagization is to be followed by a major offensive to collectivize agriculture. The report states that international experience indicates that this does not lead to an increase in production. It is also pointed out that state agriculture and cooperatives exist in several places in Ethiopia--with production results which give a similarly gloomy picture. Thus a key conclusion is stick with small agriculture and abandon controls over the grain trade.

Other larger aid suppliers such as the EC countries and the World Bank have also demonstrated great hesitation over this development. This international opinion may get the government in Ethiopia to halt plans to collectivize, SIDA's experts say.

Earlier investment in the Arsi region yielded a good result, the report says. This, it states, is one of the reasons why they will wait before making a decision about what should happen with the current Swedish assistance program.

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CS0: 3650/94

DISPOSITION, STRENGTH OF FORCES ALONG SOMALI BORDER DETAILED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Guenter Krabbe: "Talk Is Less Heroic Closer to the Front: Guenter Krabbe Reports From the Somali-Ethiopian Border Region"]

[Text] Mogadiscio, 26 Mar--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is apparently continuing to take a hard line. While words of reconciliation about Ethiopia are heard elsewhere in Somalia, sometimes extending to talk about "our Ethiopian brothers," Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdurahman Jama Barre is mistrustful. Even though he no longer speaks in conversation--as he did only one year ago--of Abyssinia instead of Ethiopia, he does continue to lecture visitors about the border with the neighboring country, about how unjust it is, how it is not really a border at all, but rather an administrative line of demarcation, and about how it is the source of the "chronic dispute" between the two neighbors. Before there can be talk of a final border, he says, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of trust. "First we must eliminate the suspicion, we must get along with each other, set the peace process in motion, resume diplomatic relations. Only then can we talk about where the border should be and how it should be marked." Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs Berhanu Bayeh 6 weeks ago told this newspaper the exact opposite: Somalia must first "recognize the internationally recognized border and have it marked." Then, he said, everything else can come to pass.

There have been two wars between Somalia and Ethiopia in the last 20 years: because Somalia laid claim to the Ogaden area, which belongs to Ethiopia, demanding at least self-determination for the Somali nomads living there. Ethiopia is no more able to permit this sort of self-determination than is any other multinational African state. The question at the Horn of Africa is whether and where a valid border was ever drawn in the colonial period between Great Britain and Ethiopia, between Italy and Ethiopia or by Italy between its Somali and its Abyssinian colony. In the 1960s and 1970s, the USSR supplied Somalia with weapons for a war of annexation; when the war broke out, however, the USSR switched sides and is now arming Ethiopia so much that it has been possible, with the help of Cuban mercenaries, to hold off the Somali onslaught and reestablish the old border.

For almost 10 years, two Soviet-equipped armies have faced one another across this border. Now and then the uneasy calm is interrupted. According to the

Somalis, it is always the Ethiopians who attack. They have occupied a 30-kilometer-deep bridgehead around Balanbala in central Somalia for 5 years. During peacetime, the market and trading center with a population of 7,000 was the administrative center of a district with 41,000 inhabitants. The Somali soldiers have hacked trenches into the stone-hard, red earth of the savannah. A sentry stands guard in the glaring sun every 10 meters, his Kalashnikov or bazooka in front of him, watching the enemy. The front Ethiopian and Somali observers squat in the tops of thorny acacia trees, separated at one place by 50 meters, at another by 700 meters. The battalion commander says that there is practically no exchange of fire any more, but that both sides are very alert. When the general, together with his escorts, and the visitor return to the brigade's command post, six armored personnel carriers and two Italian M-47 combat vehicles are already rattling forward. The Somali lookout has reported that the Ethiopians are disturbed by the visit to the front, and have called for reinforcements. So that nothing happens, the Somalis are sending their reserves to the front now as well. The two M-47s clearly seem to be the only thing that they have to send out. "Ethiopia gets whatever it wants from its Soviet friends. The Americans give us very little. We need more, much more," the chief of operations in the general staff, Brigadier General Yusuf Talan, complains. Balanbala is manned by the Ethiopian 8th Division, with five mechanized and infantry brigades, one artillery battalion and two armored battalions. Further back, at Shilabo, the fully mechanized 5th Division, with 100 tanks, armored personnel carriers and artillery, functions as a reserve strike force.

Nevertheless, "when we receive orders," says the sector commander, Brig Gen Mohamed Adan, at his headquarters in Belet Uen, "we can retake Balanbala. We know the terrain, and the Ethiopians have long supply lines through an area inhabited by Somalis." He is a brother of Minister of Interior Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla, a brigadier general and one of the five members of the politburo, whose career has not exactly been hurt by the fact that he is a son-in-law of President Mohamed Siad Barre. Still, the picture of the enemy's situation painted by the generals in the capital city of Mogadiscio is of dubious accuracy. One major general--Deputy Defense Minister Aden Abdullahi Nuur--and eleven brigadier generals, as well as three colonels and one lieutenant colonel are sitting opposite the visitor. The latter is fascinated with the amount of gold hanging from all the epaulets.

No One Wishes to Attack at the Moment

The head of intelligence reports that of their 44 infantry divisions, the Ethiopians have 8 on the Somali border, together with 27 (out of 42) armored battalions, 30 (out of 61) field artillery battalions, 30 (out of 60) anti-aircraft battalions and 3 (out of 8) rocket brigades. They are grouped into three commands: Northern, with its strike direction towards the Gulf of Aden, Central, with its strike direction eastward, and South, with its strike direction towards the Juba valley. Each division is reportedly 10,000 to 12,000 men strong, while each armored battalion has 31 T-54, -55 and -62 model combat vehicles, and each artillery and anti-aircraft battalion has 16 guns. A total of 150,000 men are supposedly stationed on the Somali border, and there are two Cuban brigades in Jijiga. Soviet advisors are reportedly present as far down as the brigade level. These troops are allegedly

supported by 283 airplanes, including 66 MiG-23s and 25 SU-7s, which can be sent to the Somali front as needed, and 49 ships of the Ethiopian navy, including heavy gunboats, six rocket-carrying boats, five torpedo boats, two frigates and 11 amphibious landing craft. Although there is constant movement in Ethiopian deployment due to the wars in Eritrea and Tigre, it is reported that the situation has not changed fundamentally in a couple of years. The visitor inquires about what sort of troops Somalia has to counter this. The head of intelligence responds with a smile: "You would be better off asking that in Addis Ababa." The Somali generals have a sense of humor too. Nevertheless, it is learned that Somalia has divided the front into four sections, the 26th with headquarters in Harghessa, the 60th in Garoe, the 21st in Belet Uen and the 54th in Lugh. The last-named is the quietest, since "nothing happens so close to the Kenyan border."

Most things appear to be going on in the North, in the region of section 26. Generals and politicians alike give their assurance that Somalia is no longer taking military action and that it has prohibited rebels receiving Somali support from launching any activities from Somali soil every since Siad Barre and Ethiopian head of state Mengistu agreed at their meeting in Djibouti 14 months ago to reduce tensions and introduce a peace process. "We are serious about this," says Brig Gen Yusuf Talan, "but Ethiopia is not." Since then, the Ethiopians have supposedly undertaken five or six well-organized ground operations, crossing the border 113 times, "94 of them in the north." They were all limited operations. On 12 February, however, after months of reconnaissance clashes, the Ethiopians allegedly sent in 10 infantry battalions, 31 tanks, 18 122- and 130-caliber artillery pieces and 8 106-mm anti-aircraft guns on "a deep raid" with the "strategic goal" of first reaching and blocking the only road, at Kirit, that connects northern Somalia to southern Somalia, and then to advance to the coast at Berbera. "They failed because of the determined defense of our soldiers, who are defending their beloved home," the chief of operations says.

Talk is less heroic closer to the front. The section commander, Brig Gen Mohamed Said Gersi, nicknamed Morgan, says that he gave the Ethiopians false information through "turncoat" Somali rebels and learned Ethiopian plans from them. He said that he drew the Ethiopians 20 kilometers into a trap, halted their forward movement, then encircled their troops in a pincer movement and "fired in everything we had." The Ethiopians reportedly sustained more than 300 casualties, with several prisoners, the Somalis only 30 dead and 25 wounded. The Ethiopian colonel who lost the battle was shot, Gen Morgan says.

The victory of 12 February has a moral, and it undoubtedly strengthened the morale of the other generals. Although they avoid political discussions with foreigners, it comes through that they, like Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdurahman, do not trust the Ethiopians. While Abdurahman may be motivated by political considerations, the critical factor for the generals may be professional pride, which is unwilling to admit that a political solution to the conflict is superior to a military one, which in realistic terms Somalia clearly cannot force. As far as the bellicose intentions of the Ethiopians are concerned, however, it does not seem too far-fetched to say, considering that their troops have been constant "for years," as Somali intelligence noted, and that their troop movements relate to the wars in the north--and thus not to Somalia--that there are no plans to attack, at least not for now.

EEC MAKES GRANT FOR HARBOR REHABILITATION

AB102305 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The EEC is to provide Ghana with a grant of \$8 million as its part of the overall funding of the rehabilitation of the Takoradi Harbor. An agreement to this effect was signed in Accra today by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, and the EEC vice president responsible for cooperation and policy, Mr Lorenzo Natali. The cost of rehabilitating the two ports of Tema and Takoradi is \$94 million dollars.

Dr Botchway said Ghana attaches much importance to her relationship with the EEC. He said that as a result of this good relationship, Ghana has gained nearly \$90 million from STABEX [Export Stabilization Fund], an agency that cushions the price of agricultural exports when they fall. The secretary commended the EEC for the role it played, which led to the signing of the international cocoa agreement last January.

On his part, Mr Lorenzo Natali expressed satisfaction at the cooperation between the commission and Ghana. He noted that the rehabilitation of the ports will contribute to the speedy recovery of the nation's economy. According to Mr Natali, the commission's cooperation with developing countries is based on equal partnership.

Mr Natali, who is also commissioner for development in the EEC, appealed to other donor agencies to help developing countries out of their economic problems, especially at this time when most of them are facing debt crises.

Mr Natali is in Ghana for a 3-day working visit.

/12624
CSO: 3400/566

BRIEFS

FAO RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT--Accra, 16 Apr (GNA/PANA)--Ghana and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) yesterday signed an agreement in Accra to fund the second phase of a rural development project in the country. The agreement was signed by Ghana's acting secretary for local government and rural development, Dr E. Ayirebi-acquah, and the FAO regional representative, Taka. Under the agreement, the Dutch Government will provide 280,000 dollars for the second phase of project called "plan of operation of the people's participation in rural development through the promotion of self-help organizations." The project which became operational in Ghana four years ago is designed in the framework of the declaration of the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development at its meeting in 1979. Nearly 2000 small farmers have formed 200 groups in the project which is concentrated in the Eastern and Brong Ahafo regions. The groups are involved in agriculture, food processing, wood work and other income generating activities. During the second phase, the rural credit component through assistance to groups would be strengthened. The training curricula for project field staff and farmers would be upgraded and simple management techniques introduced. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1020 GMT 16 Apr 87 AB] /12624

VEGETABLE OIL MILL COMPLETED--The Tiwfu oil plantation, TOP, has completed the installation of a \$15 million oil mill to process palm fruits at Twifu-Heman in the central region. The mill, which has started trial production, will be commissioned next month. It was financed by the government with loans from the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Netherlands Government, and the Netherlands Development Finance Company. The chief engineer of TOP, Miachel Hafcock, told newsmen at Twifu-Heman that originally the mill was designed to process 20 to 34 tons of palm fruit per hour, but this could be expanded up to 30 and 36 tons per hour. He said the mill will get its supplies of fruits from the plantations of TOP, and the 1,200 hectares under a small-holders scheme being developed by the Central Region Development Corporation with assistance from the European Economic Community. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Apr 87 AB] /12624

IRANIAN OIL SUPPLY--Accra, 15 Apr (BNA/PANA)--Iran is to supply Ghana with 10,000 barrels of oil a day for one year, Ghana's foreign minister, Dr Obed Asamoah, said in Accra yesterday. Asamoah told the GHANA NEWS AGENCY that under an agreement reached with the Iranians in Tehran last week, Ghana could lift the oil in six months on the basis of 20,000 barrels a day. Ghana, whose

daily oil requirement is 25,000 barrels, gets most of its supplies from Nigeria. Asamoah, who led a three-man government delegation to Tehran, said modalities for the implementation of the agreement, which also covers oil exploitation, drilling and refining, were still being worked out. He added that Iran had agreed to set up joint ventures with Ghanaian agricultural companies and to assist Ghana's shipping industry.

WORLD BANK AGENCIES APPROVE LOANS--Two World Bank agencies have approved loans totalling \$125.8 million to continue Ghana's economic reform programs. The International development Association [IDA], which is the World Bank's interest-free loan arm, approved a credit of \$34 million, while the African Facility, an economic reform fund administered by the IDA, approved a loan for \$81 million. In addition, the IDA approved a \$10.8 million credit to strengthen Ghanaian Government management that oversees the reform programs. A World Bank statement in Washington said Ghana's commitment reform is behind her improved economic performance. And for the first time in a decade, Ghana has enjoyed 3 successive years of strength per capita income growth. Since 1984, the country's per capita income has grown in real terms by 3 percent annually, and real growth in gross domestic product rose by 6 percent. The statement said Ghana's reforms include shifting from a fixed rate of currency exchange to a floating rate, new fiscal and monetary disciplines, and increased incentives for private savings and investments. The World Bank expressed the hope that Ghana's successes in reforming her economy and operations will spur other sub-Saharan countries to undertake similar programs. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Apr 87 AB] /12624

CSO: 3400/566

GUINEA BISSAU

BRIEFS

GEOGRAPHIC SURVEY--ANG reports that a team from the French Geographic Institute has begun work in Gabo in eastern Guinea Bissau on a geographic survey as a preliminary step toward mineral prospecting. The research effort, which includes participation by the United States of America (the extent of which was not divulged), got under way as a plane flew over the entire region to identify areas for surface study, which is scheduled to take several months. According to Seco Baio of the General Administration for Geology and Mines of Guinea Bissau, research by the French team will be coordinated by the ministry of natural resources and industry and the ministry of social resources. The study, which is now being carried out by the French team in Guinea Bissau, will include all of West Africa. The French began the project in the Republic of Guinea Bissau. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 87 p 1] 8844

CSO: 3442/120

BRIEFS

UPP PROTESTS PAPER LIMITATIONS--The United People's Party, UPP, has announced a protest to a decision made today by the Government of Liberia that the political party was cleared by the Ministry of Information to publish a newspaper only once a month. In a release from the UPP headquarters, the party said the decision means that the political parties can express their views (?and concepts) only 12 times a year. UPP contends that constitutional rights cannot be enjoyed only once a month. The party called attention to Article (?58) of the Constitution which declared that freedom of expression shall not be curtailed or restricted by government except in an emergency. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 16 Apr 87 AB] /12624

CSO: 3400/569

DEATH TOLL FROM FAMINE OVER 40,000

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] The famine which has been raging for 2 years in the southern region of Madagascar has already claimed more than 40,000 lives, according to Monja Jaona, head of the Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA--Opposition), who yesterday in Paris denounced the passivity of Malagasy authorities and launched an appeal to the international community for aid, AFP reported yesterday.

"This famine, caused by the drought," he told AFP, "has forced the people of the Androy region, in the province of Tulear, to flee." Already, Monja Jaona said, 280,000 people have left their villages after selling all their possessions for next to nothing and are heading for the northern regions of the country. Many of them are dying along the way. As for those remaining--around 900,000--"they are in great danger and should be helped immediately." Mr Monja Jaona held the Malagasy Government responsible for the current famine. "Whatever the cause, the government should be concerned about it," he said.

At the beginning, he said, the government denied that there was a famine. But when evidence began to accumulate, it was forced to admit the facts, but then did nothing about it. "The province suffering most from the famine is the region of my birth, and I, who am the only opponent of the present regime, have many supporters there," he added.

According to Monja Jaona, in Antananarivo, the capital, the unemployed and their children--who are called "the four friends" because for food they share garbage dumps with cats, dogs and rats--have been gathered up by officials and "placed in several isolated areas of the country, carelessly and without food, far from possible observers."

"Today," he stated, "the Malagasy people have had enough of the present administration, which has made them suffer too much for years. The government does not want to hear their complaints. It continues to monopolize the basic necessities to sell on the black market. International aid is turned to the profit of friends of high government officials.

"I appeal to all the international organizations to come to the aid of these victims," said Mr Monja Jaona, who asked that gifts be sent directly to the disaster areas and, preferably, distributed by the donors, in order to avoid their being siphoned off.

Seventy-seven years of age, Mr Monja Jaona, "the father of Malagasy socialism," in 1982 was the unsuccessful candidate for president against Didier Ratsiraka. Arrested several times and placed under house arrest, he has since 1983 been MONIMA (the only Malagasy opposition party) deputy to the People's National Assembly of Madagascar.

8735/5915

CSO: 3419/114

MAURITIUS

CULTURAL, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 18 Feb 87 p 6

[Excerpt] A cultural and scientific agreement was signed yesterday between the minister of education, Armoogum Parsuramen, and the Soviet ambassador Yuri Kirichenko.

This agreement, which will be staggered over a one year period, affects twelve areas, including: accordance by the USSR of scholarships to Mauritian university and graduate students; training courses in the USSR for Mauritian trainers; the arrival of troops of Soviet artists, scheduled for this year and next year. There will also be exchanges of painters, writers and architects and television and radio programs between the two countries.

Moreover, Mauritius will participate in the 15th International Film Festival which will take place in Moscow this year. The participation of Mauritius in the Tenth Film Festival of Latin American, Asian and African countries in 1988 is also planned.

9825

CSO: 3419/113

UNION OFFICIAL: GOVERNMENT SCARES WORKERS

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 15 Feb 87 p 6

[Interview with Gaetan Pillay, president of the General Workers Federation, by Ram Etwareea in Port Louis; date not specified; first paragraph is LE NOUVEAU MILITANT introduction]

[Text] The people are afraid. They no longer have the courage to demand their rights. In spite of repressive measures, suspensions and arbitrary transfers, workers are suffering their fate in a docile manner. That is very dangerous. But that is how the government wants it. The Industrial Relations Act and the Public Order Act hang like a sword of Damocles over the heads of union members. Between 1983 and the present, unions lost their strength to act. In the following interview, Gaetan Pillay, president of the General Workers Federation [GWF], tells us more about it. He also talks about the seminar organized by his union organization this week at the University of Mauritius.

[Question] The GWF organized a seminar this week on the fate of sugar industry workers throughout the world. Tell us about the organization of the seminar, the subjects discussed, the participants and the results.

[Answer] Our union organization is affiliated with a world-wide organization, the International Commission for the Coordination of Solidarity among Sugar Workers, and at its last meeting it decided to hold this conference in Mauritius. It also decided to invite all the countries in the region which have a sugar industry.

The workers in these countries are all facing the same problems, on which the very future of this industry depends. These problems are mechanization, modernization and division, worker participation and, finally, the sugar agreement between the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] countries and the European Economic Community.

Actually, the seminar took place this week, 9-13 February at the University of Mauritius. At the invitation of the GWF, union representatives from India, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Madagascar and Reunion participated in it.

Two workers from the Tate and Lyle refinery also attended.

I am satisfied with the way the seminar developed. We had a chance to listen to some very interesting speeches by Prof Jugdish Manrakhan and Agriculture Minister Madan Dulloo. Jerry Hegelberg, an expert in the field, and a consultant to the government of Barbados also gave a brilliant lecture. Other speakers during the seminar were Paul Berenger, technical counselor of the GWF, and Swaley Kasenally, Dharam Gokhool and Kailash Ruhee. The foreign delegates spoke about conditions of the workers in their respective countries.

The seminar permitted us to learn more about the conditions of sugar industry workers in all the surrounding countries. We are completely satisfied with it.

[Question] What were the subjects of some of the resolutions passed during the seminar?

[Answer] Our resolutions were concerned, above all, with solidarity among the workers. First we demonstrated our solidarity with the workers in South Africa and Mozambique. We regret that union delegates from those countries were unable to come, although they had already confirmed their participation. We also voted against the closing of sugar mills in Mauritius. You know which government decided to close 5 mills under the Action Plan presented in 1985. We also were unanimous in voting against the closing of the Savannah sugar mill on Reunion Island, in solidarity with our worker comrades in that country.

[Question] Keeping within the domain of the sugar industry, what is the position of the GWF concerning that part of the benefits claimed by the workers after last year's good harvest?

[Answer] We maintain that the sugar industry is in a favorable financial position to grant the workers a special bonus in view of last year's good harvest. Better late than never. The government should want to do it. It is not necessary to recall that in 1976 the government of that time granted a special bonus because of the record harvest. In 1986 the harvest was good not only because of favorable weather, but also because of the contribution of the workers, who accepted the need to work hard. They deserve compensation, particularly since they have put up with enormous sacrifices for years. The government can still act, since it claims to be on the side of the workers. We know that the receipts from the export tax have been higher than expected.

[Question] A salary increase for sugar industry workers and a 40-hour week are two subjects often raised by unions in this sector. Why?

[Answer] The SILU [Sugar Industry Laborers Union] and the UASI [Union of Artisans of the Sugar Industry], as well as the GWF, maintain that workers in the industry lost 25 percent of their buying power between 1978 and 1982. This has also been confirmed by the Avramovic Report. It is time now to correct this anomaly, particularly since the government claims to be improving the country's economic situation. We in the federation are not satisfied with the work of the Pay Research Bureau. Its slowness is eloquent. We hope the report on the sugar industry workers will be made public between now and the end of the month.

As for the 40-hour week, we have discussed that with all the administrations which have been in power since 1976. We are waiting for the PRB to handle the matter. As the government already demonstrated its intentions concerning this in the Action Plan, we hope that it will put them into practice as soon as possible.

[Question] Modernization was one of the subjects discussed at the seminar. What does the GWF think about this?

[Answer] All the workers in the industry must be made aware of the danger this represents to laborers as well as artisans. It is clear to us that centralization and modernization, which depend on the utilization of modern technology, will bring about a reduction in employment.

[Question] How about participation?

[Answer] One must first know what one means by participation. If it is participation in management, one should know everything about the transfer of funds from this sector to others. The Cargo Handling Corporation, which is a state company in which there is a system of participation in management, is not a good example to follow. Personally, I believe that nationalization of the sugar industry is the solution if real worker participation is envisioned.

[Question] You mean a takeover by the state, as is the case with the Rose-Belle property?

[Answer] The Rose-Belle Sugar Estate is still a bad example. It is failing because it is a privileged place in which those close to ministers and deputies have been recruited to do nothing. In its present condition, that business cannot be profitable. Such a company should be properly managed, with a powerful union to see that everything there is done in the interest of the business and of the workers. Projects generated by such business firms would be used to initiate economic and social measures to benefit the people.

[Question] How have unions evolved in the country since 1983?

[Answer] The Industrial Relations Act is still like a sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of union members. Furthermore, those who have been our leaders since 1983 have never wanted the unions to play their role fully. The first MSM/PMSD [Mauritius Socialist Movement/Mauritian Social Democratic Party] minister of labor and industrial relations, Herve Duval, has never wanted to dialogue with the unions. His attitude when the union members, during a meeting with him, protested the arrest of journalists, is well remembered. He provoked them so that they walked out. There is no longer any tripartite meeting. One does not see any approach, on the part of the government, to dialogue with the unions.

Repression of workers in the free zone in 1985 by the Special Mobile Force and the verbal excesses on both sides against the union members constitute irrefutable proof of these bad relations between the government and the representatives of the workers. The union delegates are still facing repressive actions--suspensions and arbitrary transfers.

There has, however, been a change in attitude on the part of the new labor and industrial relations minister, Mrs Sheila Bappoo. We have recently had talks with her concerning the lowering of the retirement age for women in certain sectors. But we are demanding speedier measures. In this particular case, we are hoping that the minister will decide that women may choose retirement at 55 years of age.

[Question] Why has the government adopted such a policy toward the unions?

[Answer] The government's goal has been to create a climate of fear, and it has succeeded. Today it is quite difficult to mobilize the workers to defend their rights. The workers no longer demand anything.

[Question] This fear you speak of--is it general throughout the country?

[Answer] Yes, among the workers in general, and even among civil servants. The proliferation of drugs throughout the country has helped the government to calm an entire segment of the population, particularly the unemployed. Where are the unemployed workers who demonstrated for the right to work? With drugs they have become docile. No one is demanding anything any more in this country. In the hospitals no one protests when there is no doctor or no medicines. Public transportation patrols quietly put up with bad service and hardly protest at all.

It must be said that this fear was first instilled in the factories in the free zone. In that sector, the government gave priority to investors and does not concern itself with the inhuman treatment of workers. These latter are all young, but they are resigned to their fate. That is very dangerous.

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MAURITIUS

FOOD MERCHANTS WANT HIGHER PRICES

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Feb 87 p 7

[Text] Members of the "Shop Owners Association" (SOA) delivered an ultimatum to the government demanding that the profit margin on basic foodstuffs, including rice and flour, be revised. Small-scale merchants allege that their profits have once more been eroded following recent price reductions.

During a press conference yesterday, Mr Joseph Wong, SOA president, stressed that the profit made by retailers on each bale of rice (100 pounds) sold was currently 25 sous. The president stated that the profit margin for retailers in 1977 was 10 percent of the selling price. Today, the profit margin has been curtailed to 3.8 percent.

The case of flour was also cited. Although a profit margin of 9 percent was standard in 1978 for a bale of flour, the margin today is 3.8 percent.

Mr Wong pointed out that merchants must deduct their transportation costs from the applicable profit margin. According to the president, transportation costs about three percent of the selling price, further reducing by a considerable amount the net profit realized. Association members deplored the contradictions within the government. They pointed out that a statement made by the minister of finance indicating there would be no drop in prices was followed by one to the opposite effect from the minister of trade. The recent reduction in the price of rice and flour, Mr Wong stated, has cost merchants the sum of 15 and 10 rupees per bale of rice and flour respectively.

The low profit margin made on the sale of sugar, two percent, was also discussed. Sale of cement, sold at a loss due to the recent hike in transportation costs, was mentioned. Most shops no longer sell cement, Mr Wong continued.

The latter emphasized that if the government did not revise merchants' profit margins on the above-mentioned foodstuffs, the SOA would lodge a complaint with the Supreme Court. Mr Wong specified that a grace period of one month would be accorded. During the question period, Mr Wong made it clear that he was not opposed to price reductions, but that it was also necessary to discuss the matter with merchants and maintain their profit margin.

The questions of the arbitrary closing of stores in Rose-Hill last 24 and 31 December and the exaggerated profit margin made by the Marketing Board on the sale of saffron were also raised. A letter was produced revealing that Indian-imported saffron costs less than 5 rupees a pound. The Marketing Board puts saffron up for sale at 25 rupees a kilo, the SOA president emphasized.

MAURITIUS

RICE, WHEAT PRICE REDUCTIONS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 13 Feb 87 pp 1, 7

[Text] Consumers of flour and rice will pay 1.40 rupees a half-kilo for these foodstuffs starting Monday, Dr Beergoonath Ghurburrin, trade minister, announced Wednesday.

The drop in selling price of wheat and rice, 10 and 15 sous respectively, is the result of negotiations initiated by a Mauritian delegation, headed by the minister of trade, with the large suppliers.

Good Quality

These suppliers include Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, China and Australia.

China has offered the Mauritian government an advantageous price for its rice. The minister guaranteed that the quality of rice imported from China is very good.

The price of Australian flour was the lowest the delegation was able to obtain, he said.

Arrangements have been made for an initial purchase of 5,000 tons of Australian flour.

Subsidies: 40 Million Rupees

The trade minister interpreted this double reduction as the result of recent, continuous efforts to achieve such an end.

He said that subsidies of rice and flour for the current year would be approximately 40 million rupees.

In answer to a question on reducing the price on bread on local markets, the minister simply alluded to a request by bakers to increase the price of bread.

He indicated that the government requires the bakers to come with figures in hand to justify their request to officials of the Mauritius Audit Bureau (MAB). Nothing has yet been done in this area, Dr Ghurburrin added.

In the current situation, he believes bakers should provide full satisfaction to consumers.

They should sell loaves of bread whose weight conforms with legal requirements and should also take care that the bread is prepared under legally-stipulated hygienic conditions.

9825

CSO: 3419/113

MAURITIUS

MONEY LENDERS TO FUND SUGAR PROJECTS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Feb 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] The moneylenders who met in Paris for two days to review the Mauritian file proposing restructuring of the sugar sector described the projects submitted as "realistic and feasible". The Mauritian government's efforts to procure 2.04 million rupees over the next four years will be supported.

This is the outcome of consultative group negotiations that brought together, at the beginning of the week, representatives from the Mauritian public and private sectors, government representatives and foreign moneylenders. Nearly 2 billion rupees (170 million US dollars) will be invested over the next four years in the agricultural and energy sectors. Besides the sugar proposal, the moneylenders were introduced to the "Energy Sector Investment Program" (ESIP). Documents describing achievements made in the sugar sector during the 1980-85 period were circulated. An official communique stresses that participants were pleased to note the application of several measures to improve the efficiency of the Mauritian sugar industry. It was primarily a question of strengthening the financial foundation of this sector's quasi-state organizational bodies and stimulating investment to renew sugar factory equipment. Allusion was made to the "rationalization" of the export duty and the "reduction of the corporate tax . . ."

Participants also stressed cooperation between the public and private sectors. Although the moneylenders were satisfied with the agreement noted, they insisted that collaboration between the two sectors was of the greatest necessity in order to successfully restructure a sector as touchy as the sugar sector.

It was agreed that another consultative group meeting would be called to resume discussions when the funds made available by the World Bank, which should last until 1992, ran out.

On this point, new measures to take and new strategies to define were discussed. The Mauritian government, whose delegation was headed by Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, minister of finance, committed itself to conducting a "Sugar Efficiency Study" to precisely evaluate the sugar industry's problems, its role in the Maurician economy and measures to achieve the designated objective.

Other proposals submitted to the moneylenders include agricultural diversification (see L'EXPRESS 2 Feb 87), cane by-products, irrigation of fields and local marketing of sugar. In the energy sector, cane-trash was mentioned as a

source of renewable energy. An urgent need for additional thermal plants was stressed.

Part of the Mauritian delegation is expected back in the country sometime during the course of the day. The finance secretary and members of the private sector, who also made the trip, will return to the country as early as possible.

9825

CSO: 3419/113

EEC BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES INSPECT BEIRA SITE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Businessmen Look for Opportunities in Beira"]

[Text] (AIM)--Representatives of 30 companies from EEC member countries on Friday visited the port of Beira to learn what is needed for its restoration.

The visit is the result of a competition opened in April of last year by the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] for the reconstruction of the port of Beira, using funds granted by the EEC in the amount of \$48 million.

The countries represented are Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Italy, and Portugal.

The consultant to the Beira Corridor, Max Schrvder [as published], a Dutch national, told AIM that following this encounter the aforementioned firms will present their proposals, some of which may be accepted if they are consistent with the plan that has been elaborated and are cost effective. The competition is open--in addition to the EEC countries--to the ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) countries, although none of the countries of this group has applied.

Max Schrvder also said some of the companies that entered the competition are already working in Mozambique under the provisions of other contracts. For example, three of the five Portuguese firms in the competition are already established in Mozambique.

Reconstruction of the port of Beira will involve drainage, paving, and illumination, among other things.

According to the consultant, work on the project is scheduled to begin in September of this year.

The project for reconstruction of the port of Beira is based on a decision by the SADCC that provides for the implementation of projects relating to the port of Beira, as for example the reconstruction of the railroad--a project for which Mozambique and Zimbabwe have taken responsibility.

At another meeting (in April of last year) attended by the donors of these projects, the EEC offered to finance the port reconstruction project with a view to equipping it to serve as a container terminal.

Acquisition of the cargo handling equipment will be funded by a grant from Sweden and Finland.

10992

CSO: 3442/116

COOPERATION MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN AID

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Feb 87 p 8-9

[Interview with Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso in Paris]

[Text] Jacinto Veloso, a member of the politbureau of Mozambique's Frelimo party who has been responsible for international co-operation in the government since January, has a job of vital importance in the country's present situation. During a visit to Paris, where he was to meet his French counterpart Michel Aurillac and foreign minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, he talked to The Indian Ocean Newsletter on February 24 about foreign aid to Mozambique.

The Indian Ocean Newsletter: Your government has just revealed a policy for economic recovery which includes a large number of price rises. It would appear, however, that other measures, particularly massive redundancies in state-owned companies, must follow after the conclusion of your agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

Jacinto Veloso: We disclosed full details of our economic recovery plan which is serving as a basis for negotiations with the IMF. It concerns all sectors of the economy: wages, manpower, prices, taxes, activities. It is a three year programme. There are services where prices have doubled, tripled or quadrupled, but that concerns primarily imported goods. As regards food and everything to do with supply, there is rationing but that does not affect purchasing power. Wages have been raised in the same proportion as the price of basic items. Note, too, that we have introduced the idea of material incentives for production, notably in agriculture and especially in family farming. Admittedly, unemployment will rise but workers in many unproductive State firms have already been reconverted elsewhere. We do not yet know the number of redundancies which will be made because a number of companies will increase their output and take on workers.

I.O.N.: What production do you want to increase as a priority?

J.V.: In agriculture priority is being given to food crops and agro-industrial produce, cotton and oil-seeds, coprah. We also want to develop fishing, for the export of prawns but also domestic consumption, as we have been importing fish so far.

I.O.N.: Do you think you will obtain enough food aid to meet the threatening famine?

J.V.: We need almost 600,000 tonnes. Firm commitments cover about half, of which 150,000 tonnes have been promised by the United States. The United Nations secretary-general is being asked to support our appeal for international solidarity. Famine threatens 3.8 million Mozambicans. Two million are already in crisis in the provinces of Tete, Zambezia, Niassa, Inhambane and Gaza because of security problems or persistent drought.

I.O.N.: Do you not think that the fall in living conditions as a result of your measures will lead to short term loss of popular support for the government and strengthen RENAMO?

J.V.: No. As you know, our economic situation is very critical. With these measures public employees and workers will certainly have to find other jobs; the government is going to help them to resettle themselves in productive or service sectors in the countryside.

I.O.N.: Are you going to encourage the private sector? Is the IMF suggesting that you introduce a system of foreign currency allocation by auction as in Zambia or Somalia?

J.V.: We do not plan to adopt such a system. As for support for the private sector, the United States is giving us ten million dollars a year but that is not even enough for the province of Maputo. Private businesses which export their goods at present are receiving a large part of their revenue in foreign currency. This is negotiated on a case-by-case basis. Those who work with the free shops receive all of it.

I.O.N.: Will the metical fall further after its sharp devaluation?

J.V.: Yes, certainly. Even independently of the IMF, we will have to make gradual adjustments to the currency, without knowing yet how far. It is the market which will decide.

I.O.N.: Do you consider the devaluation just implemented to be the least of evils?

J.V.: The negotiations with the IMF have been very tough. The IMF wanted to bring the value of the metical in line with the black market, that is to say to 1,800 meticaïs to the dollar, which was not justified because the market rate is not the same throughout the country. In the end, the devaluation which was decided has turned out to be correct. The value of the dollar on the black market has fallen since.

I.O.N.: What stage have the negotiations with the IMF reached?

J.V.: An IMF team is due in Maputo in early March. We hope to be able to sign an agreement then. It should have been signed in January. We will probably not ask for stand-by credit because interest rates are too high, but the agreement will enable us to obtain more aid from creditors. All Western donors, especially Britain, France and the Scandinavian countries, are waiting for agreement to be reached. We shall ask donors in the World Bank consultative group meeting which will be held in two or three months for aid of at least 600 to 700 million dollars for 1987. We have already been assured of almost half this. We need increased aid in the form of cash to help our balance of payments. Sweden, the

Netherlands and Italy are already assisting us in this way. Italy is at present our largest creditor, as the aid which it is currently giving us amounts to 100 million dollars a year. Japan made an exceptional gesture last May by granting us buyer's credit of one billion yen. Japanese aid, all in the form of grants, amounts to three billion yen.

I.O.N.: The Soviet Union has stepped up its aid to your country and now heads the list of your creditors. Is it still your only supplier of arms?

J.V.: The Soviet Union meets all our oil needs and remains our principal supplier of arms. The oil is charged to us at the world market rate. Our talks with Iran have had no result, at least for the moment. Given the fall in its oil revenue, Angola is not in a situation to provide us with petroleum. We are developing our co-operation with the Soviet Union, in particular in fishing and mining. Aid from the Soviet Union has increased recently: unlike western countries it does not depend on the signature of an agreement with the IMF. In the Moatize coalmines, where studies undertaken by the Soviets are now completed, other countries in addition to East Germany are interested, like Brazil and Italy. As for emergency aid, the Soviet Union has given us the equivalent of 15 million dollars in two years in the form of food, clothing, medicines. It is also very flexible over repayments.

I.O.N.: Does France want to increase its aid to Mozambique?

J.V.: Apparently so, but it is waiting until we sign the agreement with the IMF. On the other hand, it gave us a large amount of aid last year, for the second time. We received equipment for defending communications and transport. The negotiations under way with Britain for the supply of military materiel are nearly completed.

I.O.N.: RENAMO alleges Ethiopian military aid. What is the position?

J.V.: I have not heard of it, but it is true that we have asked African countries to help us. Nigeria, for example, has just asked every member of its population to contribute one naira for the support of Mozambique. Tanzania also brings us this sort of financial support as well as help in military training. But Zimbabwe is our principal military aid.

I.O.N.: A military solution to the war with RENAMO appears impossible. Why not negotiate?

J.V.: We believe in a military solution in the medium term. It is unrealistic to negotiate with RENAMO because that movement has no political base in Mozambique. Malawi's position has changed in our favour in the last few weeks, which is encouraging.

I.O.N.: Just before the death of Samora Machel a South African attack appeared imminent. Now tension seems to have eased again. Do you think this can last? Do you still believe that the Nkomati accord protects you from direct South African assault?

J.V.: It is difficult to forecast South Africa's attitude, but we think so. We have also told South Africa we would not implement economic sanctions against it.

I.O.N.: Is that because it is economically impossible?

J.V.: No, our economic relations with South Africa are virtually nil today. The gold remittance agreement has been scrapped, the Cahora Bassa dam is not working, between 15,000 and 20,000 miners will be sent home. South African freight which we were handling has been considerably reduced, from between five and six million tonnes to one million today. But we consider that it is not in our national interest to apply sanctions against Pretoria, and we are trying to respect the Nkomati good neighbourliness agreement. ●●

MOZAMBIQUE

TRAINING FOR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY PERSONNEL CONTINUES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 87 p 8

[Text] In Maputo, Minister of Trade Aranda da Silva on Wednesday inaugurated the second semester of the first course in foreign trade to be given under the program for training the personnel of his ministry. This course--which lasts 1 year--was initiated last June. The training program is funded at 347 million meticals, representing a grant from the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the Swiss Agency for International Development (ASDI).

This joint undertaking by the government of our country and the Government of Sweden--through the instrumentality of the ASDI and the PNUD--is designed primarily to equip the Mozambican cadres with knowledge that will enable them to master the techniques and operations of the import trade and also that will develop a labor force to promote exports.

The various aspects of the program are designed to improve the management of imports through the use of mechanisms that will make it possible to utilize foreign exchange more rationally; improve the methods for procurement of imports and management of supplies; and improve the corresponding operations and standards.

An equally important objective of this course is to develop the capabilities of the national labor force in respect to promoting exports and related activities, thereby enabling the export sector to play a more active and effective role.

Salomao Nhantumbo, director of the Training Center for workers in the trade sector, took the occasion to present a detailed report on the reasons that led to creation of this course, which is oriented toward the twin areas of imports and exports.

He reported that the first foreign trade mission came to Mozambique in 1979, at which time--in conjunction with our government officials--it took an inventory of the principal products suitable for export.

His report was followed by a presentation by Arthur Hein, a representative of the UN Development Program, who spoke of the importance of UNDP and ASDI assistance to our country in connection with the training of cadres for these two

areas of foreign trade development. The charge d'affaires of the Swedish embassy in Maputo also spoke on this occasion.

Minister of Trade Aranda da Silva began his presentation by praising the international institutions that are supporting the training course. He emphasized that the course is being instituted at a time when the lack of specialized cadres is causing problems for these two areas.

The minister also said that as a result of the flight of cadres that took place following independence, the nation lost millions of contos. This was--he said--because the few cadres who remained did not correspond precisely to the requirements of the foreign trade sector.

The cabinet member urged the students to make maximum use of the training that will be given them, so that they may fill the nation's needs in terms of cadres.

It is emphasized that the program calls for the training of 120 basic-level cadres: 60 for the import area and another 60 for the export area. Plans call for training an additional 50 cadres for administrative duties.

A total of 41 students are currently taking the course--27 for the import area and the remainder for the export area. The course--which is being taught by five foreign technical experts--is scheduled for conclusion this coming June. All the students are associated with enterprises that are involved in foreign trade.

10992

CSO: 3442/116

MOZAMBIQUE

NEWLY TRAINED GRAIN EXPERTS RETURN FROM HUNGARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] A group of six Mozambican students who for 9 months specialized in grain production in the Hungarian People's Republic recently returned to the capital of the country.

The students were selected by the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples (AMASP) through the Niassa provincial government for training in that country in the production of corn and other grains and the repair of farm machinery. This arrangement is a part of an agreement signed by the solidarity organization in our country and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

An AMASP source in the capital explained that the Hungarian embassy in our country annually makes available to Mozambique six scholarships for grain producers at the Professional Farmers Training Institute.

During interviews with some members of the group, they expressed their satisfaction with their training, since, they said, "This course enabled us to acquire technical knowledge with which we can contribute to the development of the country, in particular in the production of corn and other grains in our locality, as well as livestock raising."

During their training at the Professional Farmers Institute in the province of Szombathely, the group of Mozambican students, who range between 18 and 21 years in age, studied grain production, labor organization and safety, tractor and farm-tool repair, and technical design, as well as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. They also visited some farm cooperatives and research and seed production institutes.

Bonifacio Juma, the leader of the group, commented that "Our visits to these units allowed us to link theory with practice, which was quite useful in our training."

On that occasion, our interlocutor said that the Hungarian People's Republic produces large quantities of wheat and corn, among other grains, which are also produced in our country.

An AMASP source explained to our reporters that young Mozambicans are sent to that country every year for specialized training in grain production. From 1985 to the present, 18 young persons from the provinces of Maputo, Niassa and Manica have been trained, and another group, from Gaza, will follow them shortly.

Speaking about the criteria for the selection of the young people, this source said that they are chosen through the provincial offices of the AMASP, in coordination with the respective provincial governments.

"The selection of students is made from a given settlement or locality, in order to facilitate the support the embassy can provide, both in terms of teaching materials and other resources," our source explained.

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CS0:3442/115

PHASES IN APPROVED ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN EXPLAINED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7, 9, 13 Feb 87

[7 February 87 p 1]

[Text] Part I

The measures within the Economic Recovery Program (PRE) which have already been announced, and others still to be implemented, naturally raise a number of questions. Above all, they provoke concern about the development of the standard of living.

In the economic situation which currently prevails in our country, the standard of living issue (and therefore everything having to do with employment, wages and prices) has specific aspects dictated by the war situation, and also by the damage and destruction which have been caused by the aggression of the apartheid regime, either directly or through the armed bandits.

Given these circumstances, we deem it useful to approach this problem as a function of two large social groups:

--the peasants; and

--the wage earners.

The peasant population (representing the overwhelming majority) is that most affected by the deterioration of the economy. and also that suffering most directly from the criminal actions of the armed bandits, who in addition to destroying human life and pillaging the few possessions of the peasant families, are making productive activity in the rural sector extremely difficult.

Under the present conditions, the production of the family sector for market has been dwindling steadily, as the table below shows.

The total monetary income obtained by the peasants in 1985 probably did not exceed 4.6 million contos, broken down as follows:

- Production marketed--1.1 million contos;
- Transfers by emigrants--2 million contos;
- Transfers from the urban to the rural sector--1 million contos; and
- Other income--half a million contos.

History of Family Sector Marketing
(in thousands of tons)

Product	Maximum Between 1975 and 1986	Maximum Prior to 1975	1985
Cashews	87.5	216.0	30.0
Cotton	42.6	138.0	1.6
Copra	26.7	16.4	7.5
Corn	36.8	73.5	29.7
Rice	7.3	23.0	3.0
Sorghum	1.6	5.8	1.4
Dried cassava	9.0	22.9	1.3
Beans	14.0	5.1	2.7
Peanuts	5.0	22.6	2.0
Sesame seed	2.9	2.0	0.3
Sunflower seed	9.4	4.3	5.0
Seasoning oil	6.4	2.9	2.6

If we divide this 4.6 million contos by the peasant population, we will see that each peasant family on an average had an annual monetary income in 1985 of 2,000 meticals. In order to be able to compare the relative purchasing power of the rural sector and the cities, that of the peasants as compared to the wage earners, it suffices to say that in the same period, 4 million contos were paid out in wages (and distributed among a vastly smaller number of families).

These figures in themselves reveal the vast privation the rural sector is experiencing today. It is the result first of all of the decline in production and productivity, to which the armed bandits' activities and the consistent shortage of production tools and consumer goods have contributed.

The production intended for self-consumption itself (the traditional defense mechanism of the peasant when he sees no advantage in producing a surplus) has suffered a substantial decline. The unavailability of improved seed, the inefficient distribution of production tools and other resources, and the suspension of normal road travel have contributed to these declines. Consequently, the situation has developed such that it is necessary to provide the people in the majority of the provinces with emergency food aid.

This is the serious situation which exists in the rural sector today, where 80 to 85 percent of the total population of Mozambique lives. Today, a substantial portion of our people are directly or indirectly facing a dramatic problem--how to resist, how to survive. Many are living on the edge of survival from day to day.

For these people, support cannot be measured in quantitative terms bringing improvement to life, but only in qualitative terms--i.e., life or death.

Under these conditions, the peasants naturally are the main concern of the Economic Recovery Program. They are the leading concern because they constitute the overwhelming majority of our people, and they suffer from the worst conditions, reasons which in themselves would be sufficient. But they are also our main concern because improvement of the situation in the rural sector is the only way of reestablishing the "bridge" between the rural sector and the cities.

It is absurd to think of revitalizing industry, light industry in particular, without a prior program to increase the production which is marketed.

What good would it do the textile factories to be supplied with equipment, spare parts and technical aid, if they had no cotton?

What good would it do the oil and soap factories to have available production capacity, if they were not guaranteed a supply of oleaginous seeds?

What good would it do to seek a reduction in the prices of furniture, corn, beans and other products, if the basic raw materials were in short supply?

The recovery of the economy must begin with the rural sector. It is essential to reestablish the balance between the urban and rural sectors, and it is necessary to stimulate goods production.

In the next article we will make a systematic presentation of the measures included in the PRE.

[9 February 87 p 1]

[Text] Part II

A change in the situation existing in the rural sector will require a complex of direct and indirect measures.

Where direct measures are concerned, a number of efforts have already been made on the basis of the principles defined by the FRELIMO Party. Notable among them is the basic measure involving the building of communal settlements. Communal settlements, or in a broader sense, rural development, have been relegated to a subsidiary level as a result of the criminal activities of the armed bandits, and also, although secondarily, the failures experienced.

The communal settlements, or rural extension, or again rural development, are not the heart of the subject we have undertaken to examine, but it seems important to us to mention here the need to take action with regard to our rural reality, for the purpose of:

--organizing the people for self-defense, and also to make it possible to popularize the new techniques; and

--increasing productivity and production.

The errors committed in the establishment of the communal settlements should not bring the principles already approved into question, but will require a change in methods. For what good does it do to speak of economic growth when 85 percent of the people see no prospect of any improvement in their standard of living through increased productivity?

Neighboring countries such as Zimbabwe and Malawi already have acquired considerable experience in rural extension programs. Even in our country there have been localized efforts, such as the water-drilling program in the province of Gaza, the brick production in Nampula, and other projects, which show that concrete actions can be the catalysts in large popular movements.

Simple reasoning, setting aside the specific characteristics of the different regions, tells us that if each of the 2.5 million families were to raise a hectare of cotton (or other equivalent production) bringing in an average yield of 250 kilograms, the country would then have 750,000 tons of seed cotton, which would have a foreign exchange value of about \$250 million. If the average yield were to increase to 400 kilograms per hectare, the foreign exchange value would then be \$335 million, or in other words, more than the \$285 million which the 1981 exports were worth.

The question, then, is what is required in order for each peasant family to cultivate 1 hectare to produce goods (cotton, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, etc.) for marketing. What is needed to ensure that productivity increases and the area cultivated by each family increases?

In our view, the answers to these questions are the keys to the success of the Economic Recovery Program. The price, wage, credit and budget policies may contribute to finding the proper solutions, but it is necessary to define the strategy for implementing rural development, and to do this it is necessary to understand that thinking must be changed. It would be useful if in the future, the reports of the district administrators had as their main focus rural development, reflected in:

- the area cultivated by the family sector;
- productivity and the production marketed;
- the wells and water holes drilled during the year;
- the number of kilometers of roads and trails maintained; and
- the taxes collected, etc.

This is only one example of the changes in thinking which must be introduced. Many other aspects could be mentioned, but this is a broad subject on which it is necessary to gather experience and develop practice in intersectorial and integrated policy.

Marketing Fund

With regard to indirect measures, the PRE calls for major undertakings, among which we might note the establishment of a marketing fund. In our view, this is the most important measure, and that with the great scope, in this stage in which the shortage of consumer goods for barter is, after the criminal activities of the armed bandits, the main obstacle to achieving an increase in marketable production.

In a study made by the National Institute of Physical Planning, it was found that in one of the districts in Zambezia, the monetary income generated in 1984 was 233,000 contos, distributed as follows:

--wages--141,000 contos;

--family sector income--45,000 contos; and

--private sector income--59,000 contos.

These values, added together, yield a total of 245,000 contos, from which, subtracting 12,000 contos paid in taxes, an income total of 233,000 contos is obtained. With this income, the value of the goods available came to only 168,000 contos. Therefore, as early as 1984, there was a goods shortage of 65,000 contos. This situation became worse in 1985, and more particularly in 1986. The family sector is that most affected by this goods shortage and deficit, because visits to the district also indicated that the limited supply reaching the district is distributed first of all to the priority structures, and only what remains is allocated for farm marketing.

The marketing fund, which was estimated at 3 million contos in the PEC-87, will alleviate the concern which has been felt for some time now and which was very recently voiced once again in the debates in the People's Assembly. The peasants have very often wondered why they can only exchange their cashews for cloth, sugar and certain other products. It is as if, in the language of the economists, one were to ask if in the rural sector, the cashew is the accepted currency instead of the metical, because trade has only been possible with the former, and not the latter. Let us open a brief parentheses here, simply to add that the seriousness of the economic situation is such in fact that the metical is losing its importance as the sole legal currency in Mozambique.

Returning to the farm marketing fund, we said that this measure was designed to make it possible for any peasant product to be used for barter. Let it be noted that in a first phase, it will still be any "product," not merely cashews, which can be used in barter. We have deliberately not said that any given number of meticals will have a counterpart in products at official prices. This will be true in the second phase, when a balance has been established between the income of the people and the quantity of goods.

The establishment of the fund of goods for the marketing process is equal in scope to guided consumption, if not greater, because it is designed to provide an answer to the concerns of the largest social group in our country, which is the peasantry.

Other Measures

Another measure included in the PRE and designed to benefit the rural sector has to do with the price level. Although the prices paid to the producers of farm goods have not been changed, what is intended with the price policy is to change the terms for trading farm for industrial products, in other words to ensure a certain stability between cloth and the amount of cotton needed to obtain it. If, for example, 40 kilograms is required for a length of cloth, a higher standard of living, either for the worker or for the peasant, will be achieved through an increase in productivity, and not through price changes.

For industrial products such as textiles, garments and others, the replacement price, in other words the price if that same product were imported from a neighboring country, will be set as the highrdt limit. For farm products, international prices will also be considered, those in neighboring countries in particular, as a way of measuring the work socially required.

Where taxes are concerned, special consideration will continue to be given to the peasants, in view of the low level of their monetary income.

In the recent fiscal review, strong consideration was given to the possibility of collecting taxes in kind, providing for example that each peasant family would pay 50 kilograms of corn or 40 kilograms of cotton in taxes. This method will be tried in our country on an experimental basis, but it is one which has already been used frequently in the past in European and Asian countries, and it has the great advantage of guaranteeing continuity in production independent of whether or not there is an excess of money or whether consumer goods are available.

Taxes collected in kind at 50 kilograms per family would mean 125,000 tons of corn, almost enough to keep the cities supplied with this product.

The investments for which the PRE provides also take the rural sector into account, because in addition to giving priority to agriculture, they call for rehabilitation of the roads and the trucking fleet, while the majority of the investments in industry will be oriented toward agroindustry and light industry. As we will see in the next article, these two sectors have priority and are closely linked with the rural sector.

In concluding this second article, it is important to reiterate that in the medium time range, the peasants will be the main beneficiaries of the PRE. It is in the medium and long term that all the working classes will benefit, if the peasants increase marketed production.

[13 February 87 p 1]

[Text] Part III

In the last issue we discussed the development of production in the rural sector, which cannot be dealt with separately because the support of industry, both upstream and downstream, is necessary. This support may come from our domestic or from foreign industry.

On the theoretical level, and considering the problem solely in terms of the extreme hypotheses, we could assume that all of the needs of the peasants might be satisfied by our domestic industry, that is that our factories are in a position to provide everything from a simple hoe or oil lamp to tractors and various agricultural machines.

The other possibility is to agree that all needs should be met through imports, i.e., to assume that on the national level, there is no industrial capacity.

The first alternative, obviously, is the optimal solution, because it would mean that every ton of cashews or cotton incorporates not only the work of the peasants, but also that of our domestic workers who produce plows or tractors, the workers who produce cloth, the mechanics. It would therefore, generally speaking, be the product of the labor of many Mozambicans contributing directly or indirectly to the export of the ton of cashews or cotton.

Taking the second hypothesis, only a small part of the total value of the ton exported would represent Mozambican effort, the balance being the fruit of the labor of citizens of other countries.

In reality, there is a situation in which these two alternatives are combined, because no country is self-sufficient, just as none is totally dependent. Throughout their history, countries have specialized in certain products as a result of various factors, in particular the international division of labor, which is sometimes imposed independent of a country's political will.

In the trade exchange between countries, and that between sectors, prices play a decisive role and generally speaking reflect the productivity seen in the sectors. It is sometimes necessary to subsidize the prices of certain products to make them more competitive on the international market, or it may be necessary to keep the prices of basic goods low so as to avoid too great a decline in the standard of living of the workers. However, it is not possible to subsidize all products, and apart from this, subsidies represent losses for other activities.

For the moment, let us set aside the problem of international trade to focus on the problem of trade exchange between the family sector and the rest of the economy. In this process, we will attempt to analyze what is happening in the business sector and the state apparatus, which is the largest employer today.

We have already seen that the productivity of the family sector is very low, and that improvement in the standard of living will only be possible through an increase in productivity. But what is the situation in terms of productivity for the business sector and public services? And what influence does this productivity level have on the price level?

One could obviously even ask (as is sometimes done with seeming candor but considerable concealed malice by some institutions) if it would not be preferable to import goods for which the domestic production costs are high. The answer to this question seems easy to us, because as a rule it is always advantageous for the national economy to encourage domestic production

provided the cost in foreign exchange is less than that of the imported product, and even if the total cost of the domestic product is higher than the price of the imported product. For example, if domestic production of cloth costs 500 MT, of which 30 MT is in foreign exchange, while imported cloth costs 400 MT in foreign exchange, it is preferable to develop domestic cloth production.

However, the question of how to divide the higher domestic cost remains, or in other words, who in the final analysis pays for the lack of productivity?

When the problem of lack of productivity can be located in one or two factories, it is relatively easy to penalize, but when it is widespread, all of society pays for it, including those who on a day-to-day basis do everything to increase production and productivity.

The situation we are seeing today in the business sector is characterized in a general way by a serious lack of productivity and production. Let us examine some examples.

The nominal capacity of the sugar industry is 370,000 tons. The highest production in the past has been 330,000 tons. In 1981, we produced 178,000 tons, but in 1986 the total was only 28,000 tons. This means that each worker produced 11,000 kilograms in 1972, 4,050 in 1981, and only 850 in 1986. In the rail and port sector, the situation is even more notorious, and for us to understand it we need only note that the freight volume handled in the ports of Mozambique dropped from 15 million tons in 1975 to 4.6 million in 1986, representing a tremendous decline in productivity, even if it is not proportional to the reduction in the volume of port traffic.

In the textile sector, the installed capacity is 50 million square meters, while production in 1985 was only 9 million square meters. The increase in costs in this sector, as in others, is not due only to the lack of productivity, but to the breakdown of equipment as well.

This kind of situation is to be found in many other sectors, not only those in industry, but those in farm enterprises as well. The installed capacity of the oil and soap industry is 90,000 tons, but the 1986 production totaled only 12,000. In one of the cotton enterprises, wages cost double the value of the cotton produced.

In the investment sector, the same thing is happening, since projects are dragging, awaiting improvement in the situation so that they can begin again and provide jobs for the workers and make use of equipment.

The basic cause of this whole situation is the criminal actions of the apartheid regime and its direct agents, the armed bandits.

Along with this situation of generalized lack of productivity in the business sector, we note an indiscriminate and unjustified increase in the number of workers in the state apparatus, which is also reflected, in practical terms, in a situation of unproductivity.

Returning to the example already mentioned in the preceding article, we can also conclude that in the district mentioned there, the 10,000 families in the family sector have an income of 45,000 contos, while the 3,000 families in the private sector have an income of 200,000 contos in wages and salaries. Can it be that the productivity in the family sector is therefore so low, or could it be instead a question of excesses in the distribution of wages and profits?

The considerations and examples set forth show the distortions which exist in our economy, and above all they make it clear that it is not through the price and wage policies recently established that we can raise the standard of living. We will, however, correct the distortions. And improvement in the standard of living will result, in the final analysis, from an increase in productivity.

The measures announced are designed to prevent the standard of living from continuing to decline, as has been happening in the last 4 or 5 years.

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CSO:3442/97

NATIONAL PRICE, WAGE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES NEW FARM PRICES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] It is publicly announced that the National Wage and Price Commission, in a decision dated 20 February 1987, approved the following regulations and prices applicable on the national level to the farm products listed:

I. Forms of Acquisition

Products may be acquired (purchased):

--By merchants licensed by the pertinent Ministry of Trade bodies;

--By the processing industry;

--By farm enterprises, within the context of the support they must provide to the family and cooperative sectors; and

--By other agencies with recognized capacity.

II. Conditions of Purchase

1. In the shops, rural markets or established outlets, products will be purchased in bulk, basically from the family and cooperative sectors, with the buyers bearing full responsibility for weighing and packaging.

2. In the other phases of the marketing circuit, products should be presented properly sacked, without, however, including in the price the cost of sacking, which in principle should be borne by the buyers.

If the sacking is furnished by the seller, it should be returned within a period to be agreed upon by the parties involved, or exchanged, at the time of purchase, for other sacking in similar condition.

3. When the production of the family and cooperative sectors is sold other than at rural markets or fixed outlets, the price to be paid to the producer will be that corresponding to the pertinent marketing circuit phase, with the process of sacking, using the materials supplied by the buyer, being the responsibility of the producer.

Table I
(in MT per kilogram)

	Corn	Peanuts	Beans*	Other Beans
1--Farm Marketing Circuit				
1.1--Primary phase:				
Purchase prices:				
--Purchase price from producer in shops, rural markets or fixed outlets, in bulk	40.00	100.00	100.00	64.00
--Purchase price at door of production unit or retail tradesman, in sacks, not including value of sacking	49.00	118.00	118.00	76.00
--Purchase price from district warehouse, at establishment door	52.50	122.00	122.00	78.00
1.2--Concentration phase:				
--Subsidy to the district warehouse	45.60	-	-	-
--District warehouse sale price, at door of establishment	16.40 (62.00)	140.00	140.00	90.00
2--Commercial Circuit:				
--Sale price at the door of industrial units, heavy consumers and trade networks	23.70 (**)	163.00	163.00	105.80
--Sale price to the public	30.00 (**)	195.00	195.00	128.00

* Different prices will be established for the cities of Maputo and Beira.

** Butter, white rum, [encarnado], nhemba beans, [boere], juice and [oloco].

Table II--Unhulled Rice

Sale prices to the producer:	MT/kg
--In the shops, rural markets or fixed outlets, in bulk	48.00
--Sacked, not including sacking, at the door of the production unit or retail trade outlet	58.00
--Purchase price from industrial units, at establishment door	61.50

Table III--Sorghum

	MT/kg
--Producer's sale price in shops, rural markets or fixed outlets, in bulk	35.00
--District warehouse sale price, at door of establishment, sacked, not including sacking	43.00
--Sale price to the public	46.50

Table IV--Sesame Seed

	MT/kg
Producer's sale price:	
--In shops, rural markets or fixed outlets, in bulk	100.00
--Sacked, not including sacking, at the door of production units or retail trade establishments	118.00
District warehouse sale price, sacked, not including sacking, at shipping port	122.00

III. Prices

1. a) The prices to be charged in the various phases of the marketing circuit on the national level will be those set forth in Tables I to IV above.

b) For imported products, with the exception of those for which the prices are expressly established by the state:

--The sale prices for the importing enterprises should be those defined for sales at the district warehouse, at the establishment door (concentration phase), including the pertinent subsidy, if any.

--The purchase prices for the importing enterprises should be the prices for purchase from the district warehouse, at the establishment door (primary phase).

2. Products should be presented clean, uncontaminated and dry, and the district warehouse or processing industry may negotiate a reduction of up to 20 percent on the established price when a product does not meet the specifications normally required.

3. The purchase price for unhulled rice at the factory door may be overvalued or undervalued, based on its characteristics (quality), up to the limit of 3MT per kilogram, consistent with the rules set forth in the notice published in the BOLETIM OFICIAL, Third Series, No 78, dated 6 July 1974.

IV. Supply and Marketing

1. Surplus farm products can only be channeled to other provinces in accordance with the goals set forth in the plan, in the event that unexpected

situations exist there, but only after the opinion of the provincial government has been heard.

2. There may be duly authorized cases in which the products from one province may be marketed in another, mainly for reasons of economy in transportation, or for other reasons which may justify this procedure.

Final Provisions

This notice will go into effect immediately, revoking any provisions to the contrary in the regulations previously in effect. (Maputo, 25 February 1987)

Price Structure for Listed Consumer Goods (MT per unit of measure)

	Sale Price to Distributor	Sale Price to Wholesaler	Sale Price to Retailer	Sale Price to Public
Corn (kg) *	-	8.20	13.50	18.00
Corn (kg) **	-	16.40	23.70	30.00
Cornmeal (kg)*	-	13.30	19.30	25.00
Cornmeal (kg)**	-	13.50	32.00	40.00
Rice (kg)				
--Extra *	-	14.80	21.00	27.00
--Regular *	-	11.80	17.70	23.00
--Broken *	-	5.00	10.00	14.00
--Extra **	-	45.80	57.00	70.00
--Regular **	-	38.70	48.80	60.00
--Broken **	-	19.80	27.80	36.00
Yellow sugar (kg)	-	18.30	26.00	33.00
White sugar (kg)	-	20.60	28.70	36.00
Coconut oil (lt)	68.60	83.40	99.00	120.00
Cotton seed oil (lt)	122.20	143.50	166.70	200.00
Sunflower seed oil (lt)	148.40	172.80	200.00	240.00
Ordinary soap (kg)	53.80	67.00	80.70	97.00
Toilet soaps (100 grams) (unit)	52.00	59.10	67.10	80.00
Peanuts (kg)	-	140.00	163.00	195.00
Beans (kg)***	-	140.00	163.00	195.00
Other Beans (kg)	-	90.00	105.80	128.00

* Price structure applicable in the cities of Maputo and Beira.

** Price structure applicable in the rest of the country.

*** Butter, white rum, [encarnado], nhemba beans, [boere], juice and [oloco].

Sale Prices for Listed Consumer Goods

It is publicly announced that the National Wage and Price Commission, at its 20 February 1987 meeting, approved new sale prices for corn, cornmeal, rice (hulled), sugar, peanuts, beans, oils and soaps, as shown in the table below.

The sale prices to the public are standard on the national level, except for corn, cornmeal and rice, for which the prices are different in the cities of Maputo and Beira from those in the rest of the country.

The oil and soap industries will charge sale prices differentiated by intermediary, in other words, where the distributor is not involved, the industries will charge the sale prices to the warehouse, and the accumulated distributors' profit must be turned over to the general state budget, using the same procedures as for the differentials. However, when the warehouser is located 40 kilometers or more from the producer, discounts on the prices to the warehouser to compensate for the transportation costs will be as follows:

--Oil and soap 2.52 MT/KG/LT

--100 gram toilet soaps 0.25 MT/UN

This notice will go into effect on 25 February 1987, revoking any preceding regulations to the contrary.

Maputo, 25 February 1987

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CSO:3442/115

ZIMOFA PRESIDENT LAUDS RELATIONS AT MAPUTO PRESS CONFERENCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mozambique-Zimbabwe Relations: Strengthen Friendship for Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Although the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Friendship Association (ZIMOFA) aspires to be a vehicle for strengthening and consolidating the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries, its scope is even broader and encompasses concrete actions of mutual benefit.

These objectives were announced yesterday by Lt Col Clemence Gaza, president of ZIMOFA, at a press conference held in Maputo. Speaking to the newsmen, Clemence Gaza said that the association has established certain priorities for its activities.

For the short term, priority has been assigned to sending material assistance to the victims of the drought and armed banditry in our country; and for the long term, the promotion of economic cooperation is one of the goals to be achieved.

Before the press conference, Lt Col Clemence Gaza was received by Minister of Education Mrs Graca Machel and by Alberto Massavanhane, president of the executive council of the city of Maputo.

Various aspects of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries were addressed during the meeting with the minister of education.

They also discussed the need for taking action in support of the Mozambican children living in the displaced persons camps in Zimbabwe. The president of ZIMOFA, Lt Col Clemence Gaza, asked our country's minister of education to supply national educational programs and educational materials to the Mozambican children at the displaced persons camps so that they can continue their studies in the Portuguese language.

The minister of education took the occasion to praise ZIMOFA for the way in which it has been able to promote--with great vigor--the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two peoples in the various sectors of activity.

Speaking to the Zimbabwean delegation concerning the current situation in Mozambique, Mrs Graca Machel said that our country is passing through a difficult period as a consequence of the South African aggression.

She added that to support Mozambique is to ensure the independence and sovereignty of the peoples of the southern region of Africa.

"Our problems, difficulties, and successes are also your problems, difficulties, and successes," the education minister told the ZIMOFA delegation. "We hope," she said, "that the association is able to intensify the reciprocal exchange of experiences between our two peoples."

At the same meeting--which lasted approximately 1 hour--the education minister expressed a desire to become a member of the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association (ZIMOFA).

Late yesterday morning the Zimbabwean delegation also granted a press conference during which they emphasized the principal aims underlying the creation of the association.

Before holding their press conference, however, the ZIMOFA delegation had been received by Alberto Massavanhane, president of the executive council of the city of Maputo.

During the meeting held in the auditorium of the Executive Council, the ZIMOFA representatives cordially thanked the Mozambican people--and in particular the residents of the city of Maputo--for the warmth and hospitality extended to them.

Speaking of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries, Lt Col Clemence Gaza declared--at the press conference--that the cooperation between the two peoples dates from the time of the armed struggle for the liberation first of Mozambique and subsequently of Zimbabwe. Despite the aggression of the Ian Smith regime, Mozambique did not stop supporting the fraternal people of Zimbabwe, and relations of friendship and cooperation were established at the highest level.

It was in this context, he explained, that the Friendship Association was created to carry out concrete activities of mutual advantage.

The president of ZIMOFA explained that the association is striving to create support bases to supply assistance in the form of food, clothing, and seeds for the Mozambican people and in particular for those populations that are victims of the enemy aggression and natural disasters.

According to Lt Col Clemence Gaza, the activities that will be undertaken by the association are divided into short- and long-term actions.

Clarence Gaza explained that within the category of short-term actions, priority is accorded to the supplying of food products, medicines, and clothing to the displaced populations living both inside and outside Mozambique.

For the long term, the association should--according to its president--undertake the following activities:

- a. Promote economic cooperation and other activities for the benefit of both countries.
- b. Promote meetings for the exchange of experiences, by visiting student circles and other sectors of the population.
- c. Promote the exchange of delegations of university students.
- d. Take measures to raise funds to support projects in Mozambique.
- e. Take steps to create a jointly published newspaper.

The president of ZIMOFA took the occasion to say that the delegation had achieved the objective of its visit to our country. He said studies will be made with a view to organizing a delegation in Maputo to coordinate actions in support of our people.

On Monday the Zimbabwean delegation had received the sum of 10,000 meticals donated by Eliela, a commercial establishment in Maputo, in support of ZIMOFA's activities.

The ZIMOFA delegation--which is returning home today to Zimbabwe--also met on Monday with the minister of culture; with the RM [Radio Mozambique] group; and with members of the Mozambican Writers Association, the OTM [Mozambique Workers Organization], the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], and the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization].

10992

CSO: 3442/116

SOFALA REHABILITATES SCHOOLS, TRAINING CENTERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 87 p 9

[Text] Sofala Province has a number of projects for the reconstruction of schools, educational centers, and centers for the training of cadres, within the framework of international cooperation in the field of education. With the financial, material, and technical support of governmental, nongovernmental, and religious organizations, some of these projects have already been completed, some are in the final stage of construction, and others are still under study.

The first relatively large-scale project in the area of education in Sofala Province is the reconstruction of the Industrial School in the city of Beira; it is scheduled for completion in 1990. This project was to have been started in 1984, but because of the delayed arrival of some equipment it was not begun until the fourth quarter of 1985.

According to Rafael Chacuamba, director of international relations for the cooperation projects office of the Sofala Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture, the project for reconstruction of that educational establishment has the support of the Secretariat of State for Vocational and Technical Education as well as of the State Committee for Technical Education of the Soviet Union. The goal of the project, he says, is to adapt the present installations to the requirements for the training of future vocationally skilled cadres, by equipping the school's shops with tools and machinery.

"This project," Rafael Chacuamba declared, "is going forward concurrently with the study of another project that is scheduled for implementation in the same school beginning this year. The project calls for the construction of a shipyard together with the installation of machinery and tools used in the specialties of civil engineering, ship repair, and electrical engineering."

The future shipyard will benefit not only the students of the 25 June Industrial School but the students of the Beira Industrial Institute as well.

Our source also reported that reconstruction of this vocational and technical education facility necessarily involves remodeling the old shops, which have been used ever since the school was inaugurated. In this connection, DANIDA--the Danish Agency for Development--is already going forward with the work of supplying and equipping the machine and auto shops.

Our reporter learned from Rafael Chacuamba that this construction work is budgeted at more than 58,000 contos. The State Committee for Technical Education of the USSR has offered to give technical support to this effort and to supply--on a regular basis--the equipment necessary for this phase of the project.

Educational and Training Centers

International cooperation in the educational sector also encompasses the educational centers and cadre training centers.

The ASDI--Swedish Agency for International Development--is in fact currently responsible for supplying all types of equipment for the kitchen, dining hall, dormitories, and carpentry shop of the Center for the Training of Vocational Instructors at Manga. Plans also call for the supplying of athletic, audio-visual, and biology laboratory equipment.

Rafael Chacuamba informed us that the aforementioned equipment has in fact already arrived; it was received last year, together with two new motor vehicles. The total amount to be spent on the project was not disclosed to us. Our source did announce, however, that the Government of the Netherlands--through the instrumentality of our country's Ministry of Education--will make a grant of 1.6 million florins to the training center to finance the work of enlarging the respective installations.

Also last year, three permanent dormitory and classroom complexes--which had been under construction since 1981--were put in use; residences for instructors are scheduled for completion this year.

Our interviewee disclosed that in order not to delay the construction work, the Government of the Netherlands has already granted to the Ministry of Education an additional sum of 150,000 florins.

For its part, the Dondo Educational Center last October received the sums of 122 million meticals and 250,000 Zimbabwean dollars respectively from the Lutheran Federation. These funds will be used to purchase 600 blankets; 2,100 sheets; 600 mattresses; one motor pump to supply water; flatirons; and a sewing machine.

In addition to these articles, the Dondo Educational Center also received--from the aforementioned religious organization--construction materials (cement and steel) for use in the construction work at the center; and it is anticipated that the center will this year also receive educational materials, as a gesture of solidarity on the part of the Lutheran Federation.

In a parallel action, OXFAM (a nongovernmental organization in the United States of America) made available in 1982 the sum of \$50,000, a part of which was used to purchase a boat with the aim of minimizing the transportation problem that the students of the Barada Educational Center, in Buzi District, must face when they travel to the provincial capital of Sofala and other points in the district.

The other part of the OXFAM funds was used to buy spare parts for the boat.

Projects Under Study

Rafael Chacuamba also spoke of the projects currently under study at the Sofala Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture within the framework of international cooperation.

Prominent among these projects are the proposed reconstruction of the Amilcar Cabral School of Commerce--to be funded by the Swedish Agency for International Development--and the expansion of the Beira Industrial Institute by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR.

For the School of Commerce project, the ASDI is continuing its survey of what is needed; while the Executive Council of the city of Beira has already donated land for the new construction in connection with expansion of the Industrial Institute.

The Sofala provincial chapter of the Mozambique Red Cross recently published 4,800 calendars for the year 1987 as part of the organization's fund-raising effort.

One source within this humanitarian institution who is in Sofala disclosed to our reporter that these calendars--containing the CVM's message--have already been put on sale at a fixed price of 100 MT [meticals] apiece.

The calendars may be acquired by enterprises, services, or individuals, and plans call for the creation of mobile brigades to sell them at the workplace.

Our source stated that "in addition to soliciting funds, this action will enable those who are not familiar with our organization to learn about it."

It should be mentioned that these calendars were printed in the city of Beira by the firm Modern Enterprise. A part of the money deriving from the sale will help to defray the cost of producing the calendars, while the remainder will revert to the CVM chapter.

10992

CSO: 3442/113

SATISFACTORY CASHEW NUT MARKETING IN SOFALA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 87 p 9

[Text] The marketing of cashew nuts in Sofala Province has in recent years been carried out at a satisfactory rate, thanks to the effort made by the party and the government to provide all the necessary material support. In effect, the marketing graph tends year by year to increase, as for example in the 1985-86 and 1986-87 campaigns, when the indices rose very sharply by 19.2 and 40.2 percent respectively. The latter figure may be increased, moreover, inasmuch as the calculations were made at a time when the marketing campaign was still in progress.

The quantity of cashew nuts collected from the population would have been even more successful--especially in the last two campaigns--had it not been for the shortage of soap, edible oil, capulana cloth, and sugar--the only barter products that enjoy wide acceptance by the population.

The difficulties encountered in acquiring these products--which are crucial factors in the marketing of cashew nuts by AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company]--became more critical during this most recent campaign, when all the aforementioned products had to be included in the plans of the New Supply System.

It is nonetheless important here to underscore the great effort that the party and the government have made in the province: an effort involving the provision of all the necessary support--both material and moral--and even the creation of conditions favorable to the acquisition of barter products.

The Sofala provincial commissioner of AGRICOM contends that if this type of support is maintained in the coming years, the figures for cashew nuts purchased from the population could be even higher, for all that is necessary is to provide the growers with the incentives that enjoy the widest acceptance, such as those we have mentioned above.

Given this fact, the prospects for distribution of the barter articles can be good, inasmuch as the network for marketing the cashew nuts was reduced in this most recent campaign and is functioning at the present time in only five districts. The access roads--which at the present time are completely impassible--are the reason for the diminished marketing network.

Chibabava District--which has always been the pilot district for the marketing of cashew nuts, because it is the heaviest-producing district in Sofala Province--has recently not been producing up to its maximum. As a consequence of the impassible condition of the roads leading to the interior of the district the number of marketing stations had to be cut back to only one.

According to information supplied to NOTICIAS by an AGRICOM source, during this most recent harvest season--which concluded last 28 February--Buzi District was classified as the "key district" (after Chibabava, which in recent times has been compelled to reduce its potential).

The cashew-nut marketing goals generally assigned to Sofala have varied. This variation is explained by the fact that the province has good potential, with the possibility even of achieving an annual production of up to 6,000 tons.

In the current marketing campaign, a total of 8,000 kilograms of cashew nuts was marketed in the city of Beira alone. According to the AGRICOM commissioner, these results--which were considered to be good--served to dispel a myth that has persisted in the "world of marketing" of this product--the myth that in the city of Beira there was no possibility of carrying out this kind of activity.

Marketing of Cereal Grains

A few days before concluding the 1986-87 cashew-nut marketing campaign, the administrative structure of AGRICOM's Sofala Provincial Agency had already begun preparations for initiating--within a few weeks--the cereal-grain marketing program.

In this connection, a course for the training of marketing agents is scheduled to begin within a few days. Also in connection with the preparations for the cereal-grain marketing campaign, AGRICOM officials in Sofala are lining up the barter products and reviewing the brigades that will function in the various stations that will be established wherever they are needed.

Some of the articles to be used in the cereal-grains campaign are already stored in the AGRICOM warehouses, and the AGRICOM commissioner believes that the quantity received is sufficient to begin the campaign. It is hoped, however, that within the next few weeks another lot of the barter products and articles will arrive in the city of Beira.

10992

CSO: 3442/113

61 PRISONERS FREED IN NAMPULA UNDER AMNESTY LAW

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 87 p 8

[Text] (AIM)--A total of 61 citizens now serving sentences in the prisons of the Provincial People's Court of Nampula were freed on Friday, 13 February--under the provisions of Law 6/87--by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, which grants amnesty and pardons for certain crimes and punishments.

According to Dr Antonio Chade, judge and deputy president of the Provincial People's Court, who made the announcement, an additional 69 convicts serving sentences at the provincial reeducation centers will be released as soon as the Provincial Court receives the certificates of prison behavior of these citizens--documents that the court has already requested from the Provincial Reeducation Services.

"It is anticipated that this law will be applicable to more than 150 persons overall in Nampula Province," the judge said. He emphasized that it is "an effort requiring close attention, a careful reading of the transcripts of the trials, and an analysis of the real situation of each individual so that we may avoid errors or stupid blunders."

Dr Chade acknowledged that "people were perhaps expecting a very large number of prisoners to be released from the court's lockups and will be surprised when it proves to be a small number." The reason for this situation, he said, is that in recent years the Provincial People's Court of Nampula "has been characterized by strict compliance with the law and fulfillment of the prison sentences"--a situation that enables the judge to state positively to the press that "as of December of last year, there were only 25 prisoners in the court's jail facilities awaiting trial, so that when the amnesty law took effect our lockups were partially empty."

According to the judge, there are a total of 143 prisoners today in the prisons of the Provincial People's Court of Nampula, some of whom are in the civilian jail in the city proper and others are in the Rex penitentiary situated in the outskirts of the provincial capital. This figure does not include the inmates of the reeducation centers.

As additional justification of the small number of persons receiving clemency from the Permanent Commission, Antonio Chade declared that this is because the

majority of the inmates in the prisons of the Provincial People's Court are "long-termers," inasmuch as the Provincial People's Court "has the task of trying serious cases the punishment for which is generally 2 years' imprisonment or more." Accordingly--he added--in those districts that have the largest number of persons receiving clemency, the jurisdiction of the District Tribunals covers cases where the punishment does not exceed 2 years' imprisonment: that is to say, where the sentence is to be served in a correctional institution.

"Under the provisions of this law, all inmates of correctional institutions are released immediately," he said.

Returning to this point, Antonio Chade explained that under the terms of the pardon those citizens who are in correctional institutions are receiving their freedom immediately. "Under the provisions of the present law, however," he added, "those who have been granted pardon or amnesty previously are only having their prison terms reduced by 1 year, and those who are serving sentences of more than 2 years but have not previously been granted pardon will have their sentences reduced by up to one-half."

Antonio Chade also said that the present law covers not only criminals who are in prison but those accused persons who are not: that is to say, whose trials are still pending. "Our position, however," he explained, "is that those who are in prison have priority, after which we shall work with those who are not. We shall schedule trials, issue summonses, hand down decisions, and grant either pardons or amnesty, but usually pardons."

Citing Law 6/87, Dr Chade said that under the terms of this legislation, releases from prison will not be granted to those citizens whose crimes are subject to the laws relating to the security of the people and of the people's state; economic sabotage, compulsory military service; diversion of state property; fuels; defense of the economy (speculation, monopoly, diversion of goods, profiteering, and others); and public health.

"Such persons," he said, "are not eligible for pardon or amnesty, but all those who committed crimes not cited herein are eligible for pardon." He went on to say, however, that in order for a criminal to receive a pardon he must fulfill certain requirements, namely, he must not be a repeat offender; must not have committed serial crimes; must not be a vagrant or the equivalent of one; must have exhibited prison behavior that manifests rehabilitation; and must not commit further crimes within a period of 5 years following the pardon.

Responding to a question as to the destination of those who are granted amnesty or pardon, Dr Antonio Chade said that those who had been employed will get their jobs back provided the entities that employed them agree. "If these entities do not take them back," he explained, "it will not be incumbent on either the courts or the state to bring pressure to bear to get them their jobs back; that will be up to the employing entity."

"A second group," the judge continued, "will consist of those who are to return to those localities where they lived before their incarceration. If the

individual in question was a peasant, he will return to the countryside and be integrated into its productive activities." He then pointed out that "there is another group that is made up of those who produce nothing and have no definite status. They are turned over to the PPM [Mozambique People's Police], which then has the task of finding a future for these persons. Hence the concern for determining their respective native regions, where in cooperation with the local instrumentalities the PPM will integrate--or reintegrate--these persons into the community."

Dr Chade also declared that the team of the Provincial People's Court that is charged with implementing Law 6/87 "is striving unceasingly" to free "on a daily basis those persons who are eligible under the law."

He said that the principal difficulty in connection with this effort will be the slow pace of the trials of the prisoners in the reeducation facilities, because these centers are distant from the provincial capital and may or may not transmit in timely fashion the required certification of the prison behavior of their inmates. In addition to the distances involved, the roads leading to these centers are basically inadequate during this rainy season in Nampula.

10992

CSO: 3442/116

FIFTEEN FREED FROM JAIL IN NIASA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] A total of 15 citizens who had been serving various sentences in the civilian jail in the town of Lichinga were freed recently under the provisions of Law 6/87 of the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly.

These are the initial beneficiaries of Law 6/87 to be freed in Niassa Province under the grant of amnesty and pardon for certain offenses specified in the aforementioned law, which was decreed by the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly.

Some of these prisoners--now free citizens--had been serving sentences ranging from 1 to 2 years from the time of sentencing by the Niassa Provincial People's Court.

The presiding judge of the Niassa Provincial People's Court told our reporter in Lichinga that more prisoners--especially those who are serving their sentences at the reeducation centers--may be freed in the next few days, according as the court receives information from the Niassa Provincial Reeducation Services concerning the status of the aforesaid prisoners.

The judge also said that it had not yet been possible to determine how many citizens in Niassa Province will be recipients of this amnesty.

He further stated that the individuals thus freed are escorted to their respected work places or residences, where they are handed over either to the manager of the enterprise or to the urban district secretary, so that they may be fully and effectively integrated.

"The idea is to have all the former prisoners--now freed--play an active role in the work of carrying out the Economic Reconstruction Program," Judge Cipriano Nhane declared.

As for those former prisoners whose residence is outside Lichinga--in other districts and provinces of Mozambique--the judge said that following their release they are handed over to the Mozambique People's Police command, which escorts them to their places of origin.

He added that since the promulgation of Law 6/87 the Provincial People's Court has been receiving messages almost every week from its counterparts in other provinces requesting information concerning individuals who were sentenced in those provinces and subsequently sent to Niassa Province to serve their sentences at reeducation centers.

10992

CSO: 3442/113

250,000 NAMPULA RESIDENTS RECEIVE RED CROSS AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Valuable Contribution Made by Red Cross in Nampula Province"]

[Text] The Nampula provincial chapter of the Mozambique Red Cross [CVM] last year helped over 250,000 persons by providing clothing, milk, and food in various districts of the province. During the same period, this humanitarian institution gave a number of talks at enterprises, in urban districts, and in communal villages with the aim of mobilizing blood donors to help patients in the hospitals of the province who need blood. As a result of these talks, the Red Cross has collected--in coordination with the technical team of the Nampula Central Hospital Blood Bank--approximately 600 liters of the lifesaving fluid.

These--and other--beneficial activities of the Red Cross chapter in Nampula are a source of pride for its president, the 60-year-old veteran nurse Julio Maqueto Langa, who says he is pleased because "thanks to our effort, the blood shortage at Nampula Central Hospital is not critical. We might have collected even more," he added, "but the problem is that the people are badly undernourished and are afraid to give blood."

Julio Langa said that despite this problem the Mozambique Red Cross is planning to collect blood beginning this year in areas that are increasingly distant from the provincial capital, whereas until now the collections were made within a radius of 25 kilometers of the provincial capital.

"We want to take the campaign into areas that are increasingly distant," he said, "but we are having to contend with a lack of refrigeration facilities to preserve the blood."

Julio Maqueto Langa said that the majority of those who receive help from the Red Cross in the form of clothing, milk, and food are war-displaced persons, some of whom are from the neighboring province of Zambezia and in many cases are without homes and clothing because the bandits burn the villages and carry away the peasants' clothing.

Aid Provided for Nursery Schools

"We are also paying special attention to pupils and children in the nursery schools, providing them with powdered milk to fortify their diet, which in many cases is quite poor," he said. "We have given clothing to the war amputees," he also emphasized.

Langa declared, however, that the basic activity of the Red Cross is to train first-aid personnel, who will have the task of disseminating first-aid techniques and in this way helping to save themselves in a variety of situations. He said that a total of 831 first-aid personnel trained by the Red Cross are working in various districts of Nampula Province; the training of these first-aid workers was directed by the 55 instructors whom the Red Cross maintains throughout the province.

"These first-aid workers serve in any area where people gather, as for example at parades, soccer games, the first-aid station at the central hospital, and other locations where the presence of a first-aid technician is indicated," the CVM president said.

He said he plans--beginning this year--to have "all first-aid personnel take annual refresher courses to update their skills; the instructors will also take refresher courses every year, with a view to maintaining their high level of expertise."

Julio Lange said that some first-aid personnel have already had refresher training, so that this higher level need only be continued.

The Red Cross has 442 active members in Nampula Province: that is to say, members who help that institution carry out its various activities. In addition to these "active" members there are a total of 1,171 subscribing members, who pay dues regularly but do not provide direct services for the chapter.

There are also four "collective" members: enterprises and social organizations that have joined the CVM in their capacity as organizations and collect contributions from all their workers for delivery to that institution.

"We Learned Early To Rely on Our Own Resources"

In its daily operations, however, the Nampula provincial chapter is directed by a committee of six members under the chairmanship of Julio Maqueto Langa. The members of this committee are responsible for the daily operation of the chapter's four departments: notably the departments of health and training; youth training in the schools; and the mobilization and collection of blood.

The provincial Red Cross has a children's cultural group whose primary task is to publicize--through the medium of song and dance--various aspects of health education in the community, and to mobilize "all honorable men to fight for the triumph of peace in Mozambique," as the chairman emphasized.

The CVM also sponsors a soccer team that "has just been federated this year."

When questioned by the AIM reporter concerning the principal difficulties of the Red Cross in Nampula Province, Langa answered that "the most difficult moments may have already passed." He said that these moments occurred "when our headquarters in Maputo 'weaned' us in 1984 after only 2 years of existence." He explained that the Maputo headquarters of the Mozambique Red Cross stopped sending funds that year to the Nampula chapter, thereby creating a situation that compelled the provincial chapter to learn, early on, how "to rely on their own resources."

Langa says the situation was difficult at first but yielded good results, inasmuch as the chapter is today rated as the second best chapter in the nation with respect to self-sufficiency in material and financial resources. "We bought everything you see in this room," he said. "The only thing we got from Maputo is that little table over there," he added, pointing to a wooden writing desk.

The CVM president's office is well furnished and outfitted with the office equipment necessary for the normal operation of a CVM chapter.

The Red Cross president did not choose to remain in his office, however. He escorted the reporter to the other offices, to demonstrate the effort made by the chapter to acquire the working equipment it possesses today. In fact, there is so much of it that the chapter is already complaining of a lack of space. Plans call for enlarging the installations, with a view to constructing new offices. Cement is the chapter's only problem, because it has not been produced in Nampula Province since mid-1986.

As they continued their tour of the installations, the chapter president was telling our reporter that if it were not for the problem of the attacks on the supply columns and the substandard condition of the roads, the populations of the interior would be receiving a tremendous amount of support from the Red Cross. The provincial CVM, however, plans to buy lumber to build a coastwise vessel that will operate between Nacala and Moma transporting Red Cross aid to the residents of the coastal districts.

Thanks to the local initiatives--which include the placing of the chapter's two trucks at the disposal of the freight haulers--the chapter is not facing financial problems. "We have in fact just sent more than 300 contos to Maputo in support of our headquarters, which reportedly is facing some difficulties," the veteran nurse said proudly.

Langa is an extrovert; he talks a lot, and likes to tell in detail of the activities of his sector and his personal involvement in these activities. A native of Chibuto, Gaza Province, Julio Maqueto Langa says he arrived in Nampula Province in 1944 as a nurse and has by now worked in almost all the districts of the province, with the result that he is very knowledgeable of the province's culture and history. "I have also," he says, "helped to write the history of this province, which is my province."

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CSO: 3442/113

BRIEFS

SOVIET-MOZAMBICAN LABOR RELATIONS HAILED--(AIM)--Jose Correia Ganancio, deputy secretary-general of the Central Council of the Mozambique Workers Organization (OTM), told AIM on Wednesday that his presence at the 27th Soviet Trade Union Congress in Moscow is in keeping with the "excellent relations" that exist between the two labor organizations. Correia Ganancio disclosed that his Soviet colleagues have cooperated--pursuant to an agreement signed in 1981--in the training of more than 158 OTM cadres, including 10 at schools of higher education in the Soviet Union. "As we commemorate this year the 10th anniversary of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, we have a favorable balance," the head of the Mozambican delegation to the Soviet Trade Union Congress noted. On the subject of interunion relations, he cited the expanded contacts that have already occurred and currently include the exchange of delegations in related fields of activity. Jose Correia Ganancio described his trip to the city of Belgorod (located 600 kilometers from Moscow) as "quite interesting"; he said it enabled him to learn of--and exchange--experiences with colleagues who work in local enterprises. "We observed the promptness with which the Soviet workers respond to their party's decisions with respect to economic reconstruction," he said. "This success derives from the broad base of popular support enjoyed by the CPSU--a fact that we were able to verify," Correia Ganancio said in conclusion. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 87 p 8] 10992

BEIRA FIRST SECRETARY EXPLAINS PRE--Lourenco Marra, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the party in the city of Beira, a few days ago urged the residents of the urban district of Nhangoma to increase food production within the framework of the Economic Reconstruction Program [PRE] now under way in our country. To the residents of the district--which is situated on the outskirts of the capital city of Sofala Province--he explained the objectives of the PRE and also informed himself of various problems relating to the defense and security of this residential district. The first secretary of the party in the city of Beira appealed to the local residents to concentrate all their efforts--within the framework of the PRE--on food production in order to find the desired solution in the struggle being waged against hunger, poverty, and underdevelopment. "Only through constant contact with the soil and the hoe will we be able to escape from this situation of poverty and hunger with which most of our people must contend," Lourenco Marra emphasized. At the same meeting with the residents of Nhangoma, the party leader underscored the need for all residents to organize themselves for self-defense as a means of ensuring the indestructibility of the infrastructures located in their district. He

also called for strengthening national unity, which the first secretary views as the "key factor" in dealing the final blow to the enemy. To eliminate the dispersion amid which the residents of the district live, Lourenco Marra called the attention of the officials of the local Motivation Group to the need for mobilizing the residents to create a communal urban district. He said that this effort should begin immediately and would have the support of the party and the government of the capital city of Sofala Province. "This initiative is also intended to facilitate and control the distribution of staple articles to the local residents," Lourenco Marra emphasized. He added that communal living will also make it possible for every problem to be experienced in common, and for the corresponding ideal solution to be discovered by joint effort. Our reporter on the scene has learned that one of the difficulties with which the residents of the district are currently struggling is the shortage of clothing, soap, and salt, and the Provincial Department for the Prevention and Alleviation of Natural Disasters is making every effort to find a partial solution to this problem. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 87 p 9] 10992

ABEDA LOAN--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has granted Mozambique an eight million dollar loan for an agricultural project in the Congresso 3 zone. It will fund the development of 2,740 hectares of land of which 1,095 are for state farms, 822 for private farms and 822 for co-operatives. The area will be supplied with a sprinkler irrigation system. Since independence in 1975 Mozambique has received aid of 188.5 million dollars from Arab funds. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 28 Feb 87 p 7]/12828

FRENCH AID THREAT--The director-general of the Caisse Centrale de Co-operation Economique, the main channel of French aid to Mozambique, told a press conference in Paris on March 20 that if there was no agreement between Maputo and the International Monetary Fund Paris would not continue the strong financial support it has been providing to the Mozambicans since 1981. This assistance is currently approaching one billion francs, far more than French commitments to Angola, for example. If there is no agreement with the IMF it is not certain, therefore, that France will grant a new special loan of 100 million francs. The CCCE director-general, Yves Roland-Billecart, said on the other hand that Madagascar would receive a new structural adjustment loan of at least the same size as in previous years, namely 165 million francs. I.O.N.--The conclusion of an agreement between Mozambique and the IMF, though it now seems probable, will not solve all the problems. Many creditors consider that if this agreement does not result, as seems possible, in the granting of a stand-by loan to Maputo (its terms not being "soft" enough for the Mozambicans), it would not be sufficiently tough, and would not give the IMF a permanent right to monitor the implementation of Mozambique's economic recovery plan. In this case, the Paris Club of creditor countries could not agree to reschedule Maputo's debt. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 28 Mar 87 p 8]/12828

MAIZE TRUCKED TO STARVING IN MANICA--An emergency consignment of 10 tonnes of maize meal was trucked to 6 000 starving people at a camp in Manica province of Mozambique yesterday afternoon. A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Mozambique Friendship Association said children at the camp were dying daily and this had prompted the association to send in that emergency consignment of food. Some of those present yesterday were: the president of the Lions Club of Harare West, Mr Nagin nagar, whose organisation gave five tonnes of maize meal about two weeks ago. He was accompanied by the first vice-president, Mr Bharat Desai. At the same occasion Cde Alie Fataar gave \$250 to the Mozambique

Solidarity Fund and Lever Brothers Workers' Committee gave \$1 195. Cde Fataar said the money was donated by friends at an occasion to mark his 70th birthday and 50 years of service in the education of the country. The rest of the money would be donated towards the South Africa Liberation Fund. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 87 p 7]/12828

FOOD, MEDICAL AID FROM ZIMBABWE--A second consignment of food, medicines and clothes worth \$51 252,02 donated by Zimbabweans through the Zimbabwe Mozambique Friendship Association, was dispatched on Saturday morning destined for the victims of war and drought in the Mozambican provinces of Sofala and Manica. The truck carrying the gifts was seen off at the Mozambican embassy by the Mozambican Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Cde Fransisco Madeira, the chairman of Zimofa, Lt Col Clemence Gaza, several of the donors and their representatives who included, Mr Stuart Hamilton from Sterling Winthrop, Ms yasmin Ahmed, from Datlabs, Mr Dave Popatial, who is also the logistics man in the Zimofa executive and an individual who gave some clothes and has pledged \$10 every month to Zimofa. The consignment was made up of gifts from these and other donors: Zimbabwe National Farmers Union, Datlabs, Sterling Products, Dr Jewel Kufandada, Basa Club, City Clothing, Delawa, Paramount Garments, Fashion Enterprises, Mr Dave Popatial, Reformed Church of Zimbabwe, Vasan's Footwear and the Curriculum Development Unit of the Ministry of Education. Another consignment is expected to be sent in two weeks' time. Speaking after seeing the play, Blood Path to Zimbabwe, performed by the Chaminuka Youth Training Centre Drama Club on Saturday, Lt-Colonel Gaza said every family in Zimbabwe had to support the struggling masses in Mozambique. Lt-Colonel Gaza said all patriotic Zimbabweans had a moral obligation to support the masses in Mozambique, lest South Africa's plans to establish a bantustan in Mozambique would succeed. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Mar 87 p 5]/12828

RENAMO IMPROVES IMAGE--A special representative of the president of the RENAMO, Afonso Dlakhama, is expected to visit Lisbon within a few days on a mission he has been pursuing for several months. Its purpose is to consolidate a more operational foreign relations staff for his movement in Portugal and elsewhere in Europe. In fact, following the stay of an "inspector" in the Portuguese capital, where he mainly audited the RENAMO accounts, which are in the hands of Evo Fernandes, another member of the Resistance Movement will travel to Lisbon on a special assignment. The result will be the dismantling of the undesirable "Portuguese component" and the installation of a group of four individuals entrusted the representation of the rebels in Europe, thus establishing "foreign" liaison, along with Francisco Nota (in Nairobi) and Luis Simeao (in Washington). [Text] Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 21 Feb 87 p 24] 5157

ZIMBABWEAN MAJOR KILLED--In a communique which has now been released in Lisbon, the RENAMO claims credit for the death of a Zimbabwean major who has been identified as Devi Chahangaira, 37. The RENAMO also announced the "complete annihilation" of a company of Zimbabwean parachute troopers near the settlement of Gorongosa. The communique also reported occupation of the barracks and the settlement of Tussolo, in the district of Govuro, and an attack on five squadrons in the environs of Maputo--three in the district of Machava, one in Matola, and another in the district of Liberdade. Another major operation carried out by that movement involved the destruction of the railroad line linking Zimbabwe with the port of Beira, thus completely interrupting railroad traffic. [Text] Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 2] 5157

TRAINING IN GDR--A group of 20 Mozambicans will leave for the GDR tomorrow, Friday, to participate in a communal policy course at the Weimar Communal Policy Institute. The individuals in question are provincial directors and district administrators from the various provinces in the country, and they are going to the GDR to study rural development policy and the organization of local bodies. Courses of this sort have been offered annually since 1976, under the sponsorship of the GDR League for Friendship with the Peoples. The representative of the League in Mozambique, Gunter Zachran, hosted a dinner for these individuals last evening at the Garden of Friendship. The national director at the Ministry of State for State Administration of our country was present, as were some members of the AMASP. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 87 p 2] 5157

DANISH AID ENDS--Denmark has withdrawn from the largest inter-Scandinavian aid program to Mozambique, the total value being nearly 900 million Danish kroner (17.8 million contos). This program of farm aid, called MONAP, was financed by Sweden (45 percent), Denmark (24 percent), Norway (15 percent), Finland (15 percent) and Iceland (1 percent). Begun in 1978, it was to be terminated at the end of 1987. However, the Danish authorities are displeased by the fact that Swedish industry has undertaken to provide 80 percent of the supplies needed. "This is one of the basic causes of the irritation felt by the Danish industrialists, which caused our withdrawal," a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Copenhagen. Danish aid to Mozambique came to 1.5 million contos in 1986, and will total 1.5 million contos in 1987 and 1.6 million contos in 1988. [Text] [Lisbon AFRICA in Portuguese 7 Jan 87 p 17] 5157

CS0:3442/115

PEACE GROUP URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION

MB131907 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1852 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Windhoek, 13 Apr (SAPA)--South Africa should take the first step back towards international credibility by implementing the United Nations settlement plan for SWA/Namibia that Pretoria agreed to in 1978, the chairman of the Windhoek study group, Mr Bryan Olinn, said today.

The group, known as the Namibia Peace Plan Contact and Study Group (NPP435), was formed late last year to work for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, concerning SWA/Namibian independence.

One of its aims is to work for an all-party conference aimed at implementation of the UN peace formula.

Mr Olinn told a news conference that all aspects of the Western-negotiated settlement proposals were complete and agreed to by all the parties concerned, except that South Africa with United States backing had later made the withdrawal of Cuban forces stationed in neighboring Angola conditional to the territory's independence.

It now appeared that South African spokesmen blamed the continuation of the war on SWAPO, he said.

They accused SWAPO of refusing to abandon its armed struggle, because "it is a revolutionary organization" that wanted no part in elections and democratic processes.

Evidence to the contrary was that SWAPO had agreed to the elections proposed in the UN peace plan and to Western democracy-type guidelines for inclusion in the territory's future constitution.

In reality South Africa was continuing the war "to force SWAPO to capitulate" as a first step to an as yet undefined alternative formula favored by the Republic to UN Resolution 435, Mr Olinn said.

"We believe Resolution 435 is the best for the future of our country and the only sensible way to avoid sanctions and the sanctions of international non-recognition (of SWA/Namibian independence)," he said.

"As long as the war continues a tragedy is happening in this country.

"South Africa must take the first step back to credibility in Namibia by implementing what it has agreed to in 1978."

/12624

CSO: 3400/567

MINISTER STRESSES RESPONSIBILITY OF WHITES

MB141803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1747 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Windhoek, 14 Apr (SAPA)--Whites in SWA/Namibia carried heavier responsibility than anyone else in the process of rebuilding sound human relations, the minister of manpower and national health and welfare, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, said today.

"Our white compatriots must free their minds and behaviour from considerations of racism, paternalism and the other idiosyncracies of a dying past," he told a farmer's day.

The experience of SWA/Namibia's apartheid past should be used by all, not as guidelines to the future, but as a reminder that the past should never be repeated.

"Namibia must not be allowed to burn down just because of the inability of certain people to change," Mr Katjiuongua said.

Our country must not be allowed to go backwards simply because of the need by some people for revenge about the past.

"And I must say our white compatriots, who were accused of apartheid in the past and are under suspicion about their willingness to change, face a heavier responsibility in this process of national reconciliation and national unity.

"I have no doubt that your black compatriots stand ready to grab your hand of friendship and brotherhood."

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CSO: 3400/567

SWAPO MARKS 27th ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING

MB161322 Dakar PANA in English 1139 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Dakar, 16 Apr (PANA)--SWAPO killed more than 128 racist South African soldiers, wounded more than 220, attacked 20 bases, destroyed 54 military vehicles and shot down three helicopter gunships in 130 combat actions in the first quarter of this year, according to a press release sent to PANA.

SWAPO national chairman, David Hoses Meroro, also told a press conference in Luanda Tuesday to mark the 27th anniversary of the founding of the organization, that creeping U.S. intervention in southern Africa through diplomatic, political, financial and material support for racist South Africa enables Pretoria to embark on a campaign of mass terror in Namibia, South Africa and the region as a whole. Faced with the Reagan administrations creeping intervention and racist Pretoria's mass terror, SWAPO has initiated political military and diplomatic counter-measures to strengthen the liberation struggle in Namibia.

He pointed at the repeal of the Clark Amendment, the support to UNITA bandits, policies of constructive engagement and the Cuban troop withdrawal linkage as part of U.S. intervention in southern Africa.

Meroro called upon the progressive forces in Britain, West Germany, the USA and other Western countries to influence their governments to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against the racist regime. He also appealed to them to increase humanitarian assistance to the Namibian people through SWAPO.

The SWAPO national chairman urged all Namibian patriots to rededicate themselves to the speeding up of the liberation of Namibia by making greater sacrifices in the fight against the forces of occupation by demanding the immediate implementation of Resolution 435 and the withdrawal of the repressive South African troops from Namibia.

He further urged Namibians to denounce forced conscription into the South African army of oppression. He also called upon white Namibians to join their brethren in waging the struggle for peace in Namibia.

SWAPO of Namibia was formed on 19 April, 1960.

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CSO: 3400/567

PIENAAR WITHHOLDING APPROVAL OF HOLIDAY BILL

MB161035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Windhoek, 16 Apr (SAPA)--The spectre of public holidays in SWA/Namibia is once again haunting the territory's central government.

In a statement in Windhoek today, the minister of finance in the Transitional Cabinet, Mr Dirk Mudge, described as "another slap in the face" of the government an announcement by the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, that he would not proceed immediately to sign into law a public holidays bill of the National Assembly.

Mr Pienaar said yesterday he was holding the legislation in abeyance after receiving representations from a certain organization. South Africa's representative in SWA/Namibia declined to name the organization or the nature of the representations which observers believed were related to the proposed abolition of the Day of the Vow on December 16 as a public holiday in the territory. It is understood to be a particularly sensitive and emotional political topic in view of the forthcoming white election in South Africa.

The bill of the National Assembly also proposes to cancel other traditional South Africa public holidays such as Republic Day on May 31 and Kruger Day on October 10.

Mr Mudge, who is also chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said today he had learnt "with shock and dismay" of Mr Pienaar's refusal to ratify the public holidays bill. The impression was given that the decision had been taken in consultation with the Transitional Cabinet. "I deny categorically that I have been informed at any stage of the administrator-general's intention not to sign the proclamation," Mr Mudge said.

In the statement, Mr Mudge, who chaired the previous Ministers Council in SWA/Namibia, recalled that he had resigned from the government in 1982 over the issue of public holidays. "I intend to consult with my colleagues in the DTA on the latest development with a view to take action," he said. "I view the acts of the administrator-general as a further slap in the face of the National Assembly and on behalf of the DTA I want to protest in the strongest terms against repeated attempts to jeopardize efforts by the people of SWA/Namibia to build an independent image and to satisfy their wishes, desires and aspirations," Mr Mudge added.

Mr Pienaar said yesterday he had decided not to sign the bill following the representations, but he quickly pointed out that he was likely to pass it into law some time next month if nothing further happens." [Quotation mark as received] Instead, he issued a separate proclamation declaring May 1 Worker's Day with immediate effect.

The move was seen as aimed at neutralizing strike arrangements by the National Union of Namibian Workers to hold country-wide rallies in 15 days time in celebration of May Day.

Other SWA/Namibian public holidays envisaged in the legislation are the Day of Goodwill (on the first Monday of October) and Human Rights Day (on December 10) in commemoration of people who died in disturbances at Windhoek's old black township in 1958.

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CSO: 3400/567

POLICE INSPECTOR REPORTEDLY ASSAULTS OVAMBO OFFICIAL

MB161751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Windhoek, 16 Apr (SAPA)--A private secretary in the Ovambo administration, Mr Oswald Shivute, was assaulted by a police officer over allegations of atrocities committed by police against civilians, according to a news report in Windhoek today.

Mr Shivute said at Oshakati that he had been summoned to the Omdangua police station on Wednesday to discuss the alleged atrocities of which Mr Shivute had taken down sworn statements from the alleged victims.

On his arrival at the police station, Mr Shivute said, he found a certain Inspector Smit, who greeted him with the words "today I will beat you up (vandag donner ek jou)."

Mr Shivute said the police officer grabbed him by the neck and threw him against the wall, which caused an arm injury. Mr Shivute said he was then thrown out of the police station and told not to come near it again.

The news report said that when Inspector Smit was approached for comment on Mr Shivute's remarks, the policemen put down the telephone received without replying to a reporters inquiry.

A policy spokesman said in Windhoek that the incident had not been reported officially and he could not comment.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Ovambo administration, Mr Peter Kalangula, called for the immediate withdrawal of the South African-led security forces from northern SWA/Namibia to clear the way for implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, concerning the territory's independence.

Mr Kalangula condemned at a political congress last Friday what he described as "the deliberate violation of fundamental human rights" by members of the security forces.

"Those who are claiming to be the protectors of the people of this region, and say they are here at the invitation of the people, must get the message and must know that they are no more welcome in this land," he said.

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CSO: 3400/567

COLONIAL MENTALITY HAMPERS DEVELOPMENT, BUREAUCRACY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 5 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Adamou Garba: "The Bureaucratic Trap"]

[Text] Over a quarter of a century of national sovereignty has not been enough for many former French colonies, including Niger, to master the management of personnel -- albeit reduced in number -- responsible for keeping the administrative machinery operating. This is a situation that is without question closely related to the type of organization inherited from the colonial administration and which, by virtue of its objectives, is incompatible with the evolution of our different societies.

The fact is that the administration that was set up at the beginning of the century in Niger, with occupation of the territory being the main objective, cannot stimulate development.

It is no accident that this question is in a prominent place in the draft constitution, as emphasized by LE SAHEL on 15 May in its editorial entitled "A Development Administration." In the mind of the drafters of the constitution, the idea is derived from the observation that the existing administration cannot be reconciled with the development needs of our country. It is a situation that brings up the matter of the use of civil servants. One is therefore led to wonder about administrative personnel.

If one goes by the arguments developed in the draft constitution, there is currently a shortage of personnel, which is in contradiction with the position defended by those who believe there is a personnel surplus. Even though their argument is a solid one, it is essential based on an observation confirming the mediocre output of some civil servants.

What is often forgotten in these cases is that this situation is actually attributable to the fact that tasks are not only poorly defined, but that the initiative of all is sometimes very limited because of the excessive control of certain high officials. This is an anachronism that persists without anyone apparently being concerned about it!

Will the institution of the Development Company manage to absorb this inadequacy of our administration? One must observe that the institutions of

the Development Company and the administrative machinery are juxtaposed. It is a cohabitation that for the time being does not seem to affect the current operation of the administration. But will this always be so?

While awaiting a lasting solution for a well-adapted, efficient administration, it would be interesting to better use available competencies, while encouraging the taking of initiative at all levels.

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CSO: 3419/126

GOVERNMENT TO BREAK RUSSIAN MONOPOLY AT AJAOKUTA STEEL PROJECT

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Augustine Njoagwuani]

[Text] **N**EW measures are being taken by the federal government to break the monopoly of the Russians in the Ajaokuta Steel Project in search for the best steel technology.

The new measures are aimed at accelerating the production of flat sheet and other steel materials in sufficient quantity by the year, 1990.

The minister of mines, steel and power, Alhaji Bunu Sherif Musa, disclosed this to newsmen at the Murtala Muhammed Airport before he left for Bendel and Kwara States.

Alhaji Bunu said that some staff of the ministry had just returned from India where they held discussions with the consultants, and the Russians to seek a technical review of the proposed second phase of the steel project.

The minister disclosed that the production of flat-sheets which is under phase two of the project would be incorporated to phase one.

"For the flat-sheet, we are changing our style in the production by modifying our approach and not putting our eggs in one basket. We are now telling the Russians we want the best technology."

The first phase of the Ajaokuta Steel Project involves the production of light rods and billets under a Turkey contract agreement with the Russians when the Nigerian government appointed civil contractors.

For the second phase, the minister said that the federal government had made it known to the Russians that Nigerians want the best technology whether Japan or Europe.

"If we find a better way of producing slabs, cold roll mills and hot roll mills, Nigeria will still like to shop around retaining Russia as main contractor or a partner.

DECREE CONFERS MORE POWERS ON SHARI'AH APPEALS COURTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Mar 87 p 16

[Text]

A DECREE has been promulgated by the Federal Government to amend a provision of the 1979 constitution, thereby conferring jurisdiction on the Sharia Courts of Appeal to hear appeals in respect of all Islamic law and civil cases.

The Registrar of the Sharia Court of Appeal in Gongola State, Alhaji Ibrahim Babbawa, said the decree was known as the Constitution (Suspension and Modification) (Amendment) Decree No. 26 of November 20, 1986.

Alhaji Ibrahim explained that the amendment effected was by deleting the word "personal" wherever it occurs after the word "Islamic" in section 217, 223(i), 226(a), 241(3) and 242 of the 1979 constitution.

According to him, by the amendment, the Sharia Court of Appeal would deal with all Islamic law, civil cases and not restricted to Islamic personal law as was the case before.

The Grand Khadi of the state, Alhaji Abubakar Mahmud had also explained that "by this amendment, the Sharia Court of Appeal jurisdiction has been brought in line with the provisions of 1979 constitution for the Customary Court of Appeal jurisdiction."

Copies of the amendment were sent to the chief judge, the secretary to the government and head of service and attorney-general and commissioner for justice.

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CSO: 3400/554

REGISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS BODIES DECLARED MANDATORY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Mar 87 pp 1, 11

[Article by Frank Akinola]

[Text] **A**LL religious organisations seeking registration shall henceforth undergo serious scrutiny.

Also, the Ministry of Internal Affairs shall be extra-careful in the granting of licences and permits to all religious bodies in the country.

Internal Affairs Minister John Shagaya, who disclosed this at Dodan Barracks yesterday, was explaining measures his ministry was adopting to prevent future religious clashes in the country.

Col. Shagaya explained that there was the need to screen the background of all religious organisations "if it was not done properly in the past."

He pointed out that such a responsibility was that of his ministry, adding, "we are in charge of the screening of all religious bodies before the issuance of licences which authorise them to practise."

Col. Shagaya would not disclose the identity of the retired general and former politicians allegedly arrested for fueling the clashes in Kaduna State.

He said it was premature for anyone to speculate at this stage of the investigation on those involved.

Asked if such persons, when found guilty, would face the firing squad, Col. Shagaya said that Mr. President's nation-wide broadcast was explicit enough.

He disclosed that most of those arrested were below the age of 14 years, adding: "They are the most difficult category of citizens to deal with."

He said he could not state at the moment whether the juvenile were being used by some interested parties.

He said there were laid-down rules according to the Geneva Convention on how to treat such delicate issue, involving juveniles and women in crisis situation.

Also taken up on the issue, the Minister of Defence, Major-General Domkat Ball declined comment on the identity of the former army-general alleged to have fueled the clashes.

He would also not disclose whether some of them had been flown down to Lagos for interrogation.

RATIONALIZATION OF NLC AFFILIATED UNIONS UNDERWAY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Mar 87 pp 1, 11

[Article by Funni Jolaosho]

[Text]

ONLY 20 industrial unions may emerge at the end of a rationalisation envisaged for the industrial unions in the country.

The National Executive Council (NEC) of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) agreed at the end of its two-day meeting to regroup the existing 42 industrial unions affiliated to the NLC.

The proposal will be forwarded to the Federal Government for approval.

Competent sources at the meeting disclosed that the public sector, which has five unions, will be merged into one.

Those to be affected are the Nigeria Civil Service Union (NCSU), Civil Service Technical Workers Union (CSTWUN), National Union of Public Corporation Employees (NUPCE), Customs, Excise and Immigration Union (CEIMU) and the Civil Service Typists and Stenographers Union.

Also to be merged are the Medical and Health Workers Union and the Nigerian Nurses and Midwives Association

(NAMUM) for the health sector workers, while the Recreation Workers Union and the Radio, Television and Theatre Workers Union are to form the Cultural Workers Union.

The Food, Beverage and Tobacco Employees Union and the Agricultural and Allied Workers Union (AWUM) are to form the Food Industry Workers Union while all unions in the sea industry such as the Nigerian Ports Authority Workers Union (NPA), Dockworkers Union of Nigeria, Seamen and Water Transport Union and the Shipping and Clearing Agencies Workers Union are to be merged.

To effect the decisions, the NEC approved a committee to look into the review of the NLC constitution and the merger proposals. Another committee was also set up to review the NLC charter of demands.

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CS0: 3400/555

NEW NATIONAL PASSPORTS ISSUED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

A NEW passport for Nigeria went into circulation in Lagos yesterday with President Ibrahim Babangida and Rear Admiral Aikhomu being issued with a copy each by the Chief Passport Officer, Alhaji Kolo.

The ceremony was the highlight of yesterday's meeting of the council of ministers.

The presence of passport control officials with some strange gadgets were conspicuous on the floor of the chamber as the ministers settled-down for the day's meet-

ing.

But no reporter was really sure of the reason for their presence until much later in the day.

Information had it that one of the highlights of yesterday's council agenda was a display of copies of the new passports of President Ibrahim Babangida and Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu.

We gathered that both had earlier filled the appropriate passport forms.

In a chat with the Internal Affairs Minister, Col. John Shagaya, he said: "The rationale is that the old passport is subject to all kinds of abuse. In the new passport, certain features have been introduced that only security agencies or immigration officers will be able to detect as false or genuine passports and then certain features have been included to make the new passports different to be reproduced or detect.

/12828

CSO: 3400/556

INDUSTRIES MINISTRY PARASTATALS NO LONGER ELIGIBLE FOR GRANTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

PARASTATALS and companies under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Industries will no longer receive loans and grants from the Federal Government.

The Minister of Industries, retired Lt.-General Alani Akinrinade stated this in Lagos yesterday while inaugurating the boards of directors of the parastatals and companies.

He said the establishments were expected to work hard to change their present image of industrial sick babies to profitable ventures that could attract investments.

The minister said government had already approved the centralisation of offices involved in the establishment of industries to make easier for prospective entrepreneurs.

The minister warned that any of the newly constituted board of government companies that failed to perform satisfactorily would be dissolved immediately.

He said in addition that his ministry would frown at unnecessary conflicts between

boards and managements and would not hesitate to recommend the dissolution of such companies.

He cautioned that the board of directors was the policy making organ of any organisation, adding that it should appreciate that its role was essentially that of setting policies.

Lt General Akinrinade said there was the need for constituting appropriate platforms for exchange of ideas and updating members on relevant government policies, ensuring coordination of activities for companies and adequate supervision by the ministry.

The minister told the boards that prudent management and accountability must be their watchword.

He said the ministry would take particular interest in achievements recorded, and success in the replacement of expatriates by qualified Nigerians to cut on cost and provide more employment opportunities.

MINISTRY PROGRAMS SCHEDULED TO EMPLOY 60,000

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 20 Mar 87 pp 1, 16

[Article by Eyinnaya Nwagwu]

[Text]

THE Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity has mapped out four main programmes to generate employment to over 60,000 Nigerians, this year.

The programmes are for the acquisition of vocational skills through the National Open Apprenticeship Programme, Special Public Works Programme, small - scale industries, and agriculture.

The Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu, in an address to insurance executives in Lagos on Wednesday, said that the thrust of the programmes was to encourage and assist particularly unemployed youths and other citizens to go into self-employment.

Under the programmes, the minister said that the unemployed be given appropriate training and orientation that would equip them in their chosen line of

business.

He said that lending by banks and financial institutions would be made easier through the job-creation-guaranteed loan scheme which would be operated by the participating banks and financial institutions.

According to him, the National Directorate of Employment which is the implementing agency of the programmes would pre-process all loans applications to the participating banks.

Brig Nwachukwu said small-scale business emerging from the programmes would, inevitably, have workshops in premises that would be equipped with machineries, tools and other gadgets.

Others like those that would be engaged in farming and live-stock, would have storage facilities for their in-puts which would be provided to them through guarantee by the directorate.

The minister said that the premises, stores, machineries, tools and other items that would be supplied by loans guaranteed by the directorate of employment would be

ensured against risks, hazards of loss, damages and destruction.

He appealed to insurance companies to increase their present staff strength by three per cent or more this year, adding that such an increase would represent the insurance industry's contributions to government efforts in reducing unemployment in the country.

In addition, the minister asked the insurance companies to offer training opportunities to young graduates and school leavers in insurance related subjects.

Possibility

According to him, the National Directorate of Employment was exploring the possibility of insurance business.

This, he said, was expected to be in partnership with either an already established company or with a consortium of convenience of companies in the field of insurance.

He urged the insurance companies to contribute effectively to the current national drive to restructure and revamp the economy and maximally reduce unemployment through creating and generating opportunities for employment.

MINISTRY SETS GUIDELINES FOR EXPLOITING MINERAL RESOURCES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Mar 87 p 16

[Text]

THE Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel has drawn up guidelines for the intensification of exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the country, the Minister, Alhaji Bunu Sheriff Musa, said in Benin on Monday.

He said that this was in view of the high priority placed by the present administration on the local sourcing of mineral raw materials and their export potentials.

Alhaji Bunu told the opening of the five-day conference of the Nigerian Mining and Geosciences Society that under the scheme, the present systematic geological mapping on the scale of 1:100,000 would be accelerated with the aim of completing it next year instead of the year 2000 earlier projected.

"This will permit the early initiation of the more detailed and accurate mapping on the larger scale of 1:50,000," he said.

The minister announced that a contract had been awarded to a Japanese firm for the installation of six seismographs for the monitoring of earth tremors in the country.

He said that the Ministry of

Justice was working on a draft decree seeking to set standards and to regulate the practice of professionals in the mining and geosciences fields.

Alhaji Bunu said that apart from iron and steel, the government would encourage the development of industries based in lead/zinc, tin alloy, kaolin, lime and ceramic.

The President of the society, Mr. Emmanuel Fayose, said that apart from oil, exploitation of solid minerals could help accelerate the nation's economic growth.

He called on the Federal Government to provide research facilities under the supervision of the directorate of mineral resources, and provide adequate funding for parastatals in the mining sector as well as research institutes and geosciences units in institutions of higher learning.

SFEM REDUCES BLACK MARKET PROFIT MARGIN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THERE are indications that foreign exchange transactions in the black market are not as profitable as they were before the introduction of the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM).

A News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) investigation carried out at the weekend showed that SFEM has inched through the sellers' profit margin, and this has now forced the operators to come out openly to mount aggressive sales drive.

With the dollar selling in the black market at 4.20 Naira instead of 3.90 Naira on the SFEM, and the pound sterling selling at 6.90 Naira instead of 6.01 Naira on the SFEM, black

marketers of these currencies admitted that things were not the same as the pre-SFEM era when they were chalking a profit margin of up to two Naira on the sale of one dollar, and three Naira on the sale of a single pound sterling.

NAN investigations revealed, however, that whereas in the pre-SFEM era, black market operators carried on their businesses discreetly, they have now thrown secrecy to the wind.

They said they still enjoyed "public patronage", but more of their customers now, they claimed, were businessmen who largely import food and "luxury items", to which SFEM does not give priority attention.

Two businessmen who spoke with NAN said they preferred to purchase foreign exchange from the black market because the official market was "slow, cumbersome and bureaucratic".

It takes at least one month for importers to get their foreign exchange released by the correspondent banks abroad whereas mostly in the black market can be moved to any part of the world within 24 hours," they claimed.

MEMBERS OF TRIBUNAL FOR SFEM CRIMES CONFIRMED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] MEMBERS of the tribunal which will try offences under the second-tier foreign exchange market, counterfeit currency and exchange control (anti sabotage) decree of 1987 were yesterday sworn in by the Chief Justice of Nigeria, Mr. Justice Mohammed Bello.

They were Mrs. Justice Muri Okunola, chairman; Major A. Olujobokun and Squadron

Leader Austin Ekehon.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Justice Bello charged them to be firm, fair and thorough.

He said though the circumstances prevailing in the country would not make their task easy, he was confident that with their individual experience in life, they would discharge their

responsibility creditably.

He urged members to regard themselves as members of the judiciary even though they were in uniform.

Mr. Justice Bello told members of the tribunal that the decree establishing the tribunal expected them to dispense justice with despatch.

The swearing in ceremony was the first public engagement of the Chief Justice since he was sworn in last Monday by President Ibrahim Babangida in Dodan Barracks.

FORMER GNPP LEADER WAZIRI CALLS FOR SFEM ELIMINATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Mar 87 p 9

[Text] **THE Federal Government should scrap the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM), the leader of the defunct Great Nigeria People Party (GNPP), Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri has said.**

Speaking to airport correspondent in Lagos on Monday on arrival from Maiduguri, Alhaji Ibrahim also called on President Ibrahim Babangida to suspend or dismiss those civilian advisers who deceived the government to embark on SFEM which they believed to be the only option out of the nation's economic predicament.

The government, he said, should not have introduced SFEM at all adding "SFEM or whatever you call it is very bad. It had done a lot of damage to the economy.

Alhaji Ibrahim also spoke on the religious crisis and called on Christians and Muslims to tolerate each other and pray daily to avoid such disturbances in future.

RISING OPERATION COSTS THREATEN FISHING INDUSTRY

London THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 5 Mar 87 p 18

[Article by Emmanuel Edeseri Aguariavwodo]

[Text]

IT is a wrong time to be in the fishing business in Nigeria. Take the reasons. If you are a Nigerian industrial fisherman with your own vessel, you may pay 20 kobo per kilogramme to the Customs & Excise Department for every catch you make. This is a kind of excise tax, apart from your company and other personal taxes. If the Nigerian fisherman charts a foreign vessel to do the fishing, he pays 40 kobo per kilogramme of fish caught and brought into Nigeria. Then, if you are an importer of fish, the duty is one naira per kilogramme of imported fish.

Nigerian industrial fishermen with their own trawlers have been wondering why they should be paying the 20 or 40 kobo tax. They feel they should be exempted because of their belief that Nigerian poultry, Piggery and cow owners may not be paying the same tax for every new chick hatched or slayed, or every pig and cow born or slaughtered.

While the fishermen are still wondering where to take the tax case to, another hammer has fallen on their heads, and they say it will likely knock them out, unless the government comes to their aid. The hammer is Automotive Gas Oil (AGO), the fuel used by the vessels, whose price has gone up by about 300 per cent since July 1986 (see table). According to Tony Ziregbe, the managing director of Tomab Sea Foods Limited, a fishing company based in Warri, the hike in the price of fuel may force industrial fishermen to go out of business, which will lead to the loss of thousands of jobs and the wastage of capital investment.

In a protest letter to the secretary to the Federal Government on January 21, 1987, Ziregbe said that in November 1986, it cost about ₦210,000 to fuel a medium-sized trawler which consumes about 1,500 tons of fuel per month. But today, about ₦682,500.00 is needed to fuel the same vessel. Speaking for others in the industrial fishing business, Ziregbe said that between Tomab and the Ibru Group, the industrial fishermen provide direct jobs to "some 6,000 Nigerians, and many more in tertiary activities," adding that "the average monthly salary per worker in our industry runs in the vicinity of ₦250.00."

The Tomab's protest comes at a time when the fish demand of Nigerians is not met with local production. For example, in 1983 when projected demand was 920,000 metric tonnes, local production was 538,350 tonnes with a deficit of 601,370 tonnes. This deficit was partially met with imports of 238,854 tonnes, leaving an unsatisfied demand of

142,796 tonnes. In 1984, projected demand was 968,000 tonnes, local production stood at 366,430 tonnes, while deficit was 601,370 tonnes, imports (because of dwindling foreign exchange) was 137,717 tonnes, unsatisfied demand 463,653 tonnes. In 1985, local production was some 254,808 tonnes, with demand about 1.2 million tonnes. With present demand of about 1.5 million tonnes, production is falling due to lack of fishing inputs and the emergence of the seaweed (water hyacinth) curtailing

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artisanal production particularly around Lagos and Ondo States area.

The Nigerian Industrial Trawling Companies, according to Ziregbe, accounted for 35 per cent of the distant waters fish and shrimps landed in Nigeria in 1986. He says that if they are to remain in business at the present level of fuel prices, they will have to sell a kilogramme of fish for ₦6.00, away from the present level of ₦2.80. On the alternative, they can sell their fish abroad and earn foreign exchange. This is not in the national interest, but to continue to sell at ₦2.80 per kilogramme and remain afloat is impossible.

The grouse of the Nigerian trawler owners is further accentuated in that while the price of AGO is soaring high, that of aviation fuel used by Nigerian registered aircraft remains as it was before the Second-tier-Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) took off. The trawler owners are also complaining about delays at the bunkering point where they say oil marketers leave their vessels unattended to for some four weeks whereas if it is a foreign vessel, it is quickly attended to.

Also hit by the rise in fuel price is the trawler owned by the Federal Department of Fisheries. Sources close to the department say that it used to cost ₦5,000.00 to fill their vessel, but now, it costs ₦23,000. Workers at the department have been told to expect that the next kilogramme of fish they buy from its department will cost about ₦7.00, when their trawler returns, after being grounded for over a month.

THE Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) officials in Lagos appear unwilling to speak on the issue, saying they are not aware of the price increase. But sources close to the NNPC told *The African Guardian* that the AGO was just picked on for the increase after petrol and kerosine were considered too politically volatile to be touched for now by the government. Government sources, however, say that a meeting of the NNPC, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture was held at the Cabinet Office in Lagos to resolve the issue on Wednesday, January 11, 1987.

GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY TO FUND SECOND TIER MARKET QUESTIONED

London THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 12 Mar 87 p 20

[Article by Emmanuel Edesiri Aguariavwodo]

[Text]

THE stakes are high. But the takes are yet to be quantified. When the informed and the uninformed are gathered these days, discussions drift to the Federal government's financial coup of the moment: the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market.

And the issue hotly contested by Nigerians today is whether government can continue to fund the SFEM to a level that will lead to the resuscitation of industry, agriculture, other enterprises, and foster economic growth.

Two Broad Street analysts in Lagos who pleaded anonymity are sceptical about government's ability to fund SFEM adequately in the months to come. *The African Guardian* gathered that sooner or later, government may have to look off-shore for funds for SFEM.

The analysts base their belief on the fact that the international oil market has not particularly looked up, with prices still around the US \$17 mark. The analysts further say that with most banks' demand going unsatisfied with each week that passes, the chances are that there will be constant pressure in the market leading to more depreciation of the Naira.

Government sources, however, told *The African Guardian* that there is nothing to fear as far as the funding of SFEM is concerned. The sources said that government through the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) can conveniently supply SFEM to the tune of \$50 million weekly, and more money can be

chipped into the market when required. The sources point to the fact that since trading resumed at SFEM January 8, this year, the CBN has on two occasions sold \$75 million each.

When SFEM took off September 26, 1986, fears were expressed in most quarters on the funding question. The belief then was that government would not be able to fund the market, particularly with crude oil prices at their lowest, and with not much of foreign money in from other exports. Soon enough, the off-shore funds issue came into play. The World Bank soon approved a \$452 million structural adjustment loan for Nigeria. And when the 1987 budget was announced, the Finance Minister, Dr. Chu Okongwu said that the steering committee of Nigeria's commercial bank creditors will provide Nigeria with \$320 million in 1987, whilst \$900 million is expected from the Paris Club.

To date, however, indications are that Nigeria has only got \$105.5 million from the World Bank out of the approved \$452 million. Ministry of Finance sources say that the remaining amount has not been disbursed because of inadequate documentation on transactions relating to SFEM operations.

And part of the disbursed \$105.5 million (\$50 million) was used in settling the \$150 million bridging loan Nigeria received from the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) in Basle Switzerland, a consortium of European central banks led by the Bank of England.

Investigations by *The African Guardian* have revealed that the government is capable of funding SFEM to the tune confirmed by the government sources. Of Nigeria's present quota in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ceiling, Nigeria is exporting about 988,000 barrels of crude oil daily after allowances have been made for local consumption. And at \$13 per barrel, weekly earnings from crude oil amount to \$90.16 million. Even at \$11 per barrel, weekly earnings amount to \$76.29 million; while at \$9, Nigeria's present OPEC quota will fetch \$62.42 million weekly. In Okongwu's debt service ratio for 1987, \$31.10 million will need to be paid out weekly. If this amount is removed from an estimated 13 or 11 dollar per barrel scenario of weekly earnings, substantial amounts will still be left with which to fund SFEM.

Central Bank sources told *The African Guardian* on February 26, 1987 that the government is in fact performing above average as far as SFEM funding is concerned. This is because when the 1987 budget was being prepared, \$40 million was agreed as the amount to be put into SFEM every week, considering the nation's precarious financial situation. That the amount sold weekly has never gone below \$50 million is, therefore, a big plus for the government, the sources said.

Government sources also told *The African Guardian* that returns from the market are very encouraging. The inter-bank transactions have taken off in earnest. The sources said that autonomous funds of about \$200 million were traded in inter-bank deals in January, 1987. The sources said that the funds came from Nigerians and foreigners who have begun to have confidence in the market. The trading, according to the government sources, were mostly in forward deals, with the Naira traded at a discount or profit.

ANOTHER CBN source also said that the bank may soon introduce new measures that will attract foreigners to bring their money into Nigeria. Still in its formative stage, the source said the new scheme will beat hitherto existing incentives to foreigners.

A question added to the debate is whether Nigeria is structurally adjusting at all, since the CBN governor cried out that imports with SFEM funds show a skew towards finished goods instead of raw materials. But even if the funds were used in importing raw materials, is that all there is. Nigerians wonder, to the much publicised structural adjustment programme?

/12828

CSO: 3400/557

MANUFACTURERS WAIT FOR COMPREHENSIVE TARIFF STRUCTURE

London THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 19 Mar 87 p 19

[Article by Toma Imirhe]

[Text] **F**OR the first time in a long while, Nigerian manufacturers have something to cheer about. In an apparent response to loud cries and complaints from local industrialists over the interim tariff structure announced by government in mid October 1986, the Minister for Industries, Lt. General Alani Akinrinade (rtd), on February 25, 1987 announced marginal adjustments of the Customs and Excise tariffs.

In all, the adjustments cover 24 categories of goods. The five per cent excise duty payable on locally produced motor vehicles has been abolished. The import duties on passenger cars in all engine capacity categories have also been adjusted upwards, along with those for lorries, pick up vans and four wheel drive vehicles.

While government insists that the new tariffs are just the tip of the iceberg with a comprehensive review now being put into place, several manufacturers have expressed a certain degree of dissatisfaction with the adjustments, arguing that they come nowhere near providing the same degree of protection for local industries as was offered under the pre October 1986 tariff structure.

Indeed, the new tariffs appear to be government's attempt at establishing a balance between the World Bank's insistence on trade liberalisation as a key component of Nigeria's economic policy and the much needed protection for her local industries, many of which are still in their infant stages.

The tariffs on galvanised and corrugated iron sheets have been increased from 15 to 20 per cent, just to half of the 40 per cent duties payable under the pre October tariff structure. Imported dry cell batteries have had payable duties revised upwards from 25 to 40 per cent which is still short of the 50 per cent payable before the October interim tariffs were announced.

Commercial vehicles tyre imports have had their duties hiked from five to 30 per cent, 20 per cent below the pre October figures. Government however seems satisfied in adhering strictly to the manufacturers' request for fair and healthy competition as distinct from tariff over protection.

In the case of commercial vehicle tyres, duties on raw materials used in local production average at about 20 per cent giving local producers a 10 per cent advantage over importers, although local manufacturers still have to pay excise duties putting producers and importers on a rough par.

Michelin (Nigeria) Limited appears ready to rise up to the challenge. Accepting the new tariffs as a good deal, Mr. Ibukun Akinduro, Michelin's spokesman, insists however that for the company to compete effectively the 30 per cent tariffs have to cover all categories of tyres with the exception of those for agricultural equipment, which are not produced in Nigeria.

The motor car assembly plants are however more wary of the new tariffs. According to Mr. Ahmed Bature of Volkswagen of Nigeria (VWON), even with a slight edge over importers provided by protectionist tariffs, Nigeria's high cost industrial environment can still serve to push local producers beyond a competitive price level.

Outgoing Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) President, Chief

Jerome Udoji welcomes the recent tariff adjustment but points out that the piecemeal approach to reviewing the tariffs could have been avoided if only government had obtained manufacturers recommendations before the interim tariffs were worked out. He claims that the ignorance of World Bank officials towards local production costs has created the anomalies present in the interim tariff structure.

Sectoral studies currently in progress incorporating government and private sector industrial experts are to be submitted by March 25, 1987. Although industrialists not affected by the recent adjustments are anxiously awaiting the new comprehensive tariff structure promised by government, many manufacturers feel they may be in for a long wait since World Bank proponents of trade liberalisation are likely to strongly oppose the re-emergence of tariff protectionism for local industries.

While government perfects its balancing act between the World Bank hawks and the local manufacturers, Nigerian industries continue to hold on to their very existence by the skin of their teeth.

/12828

CSO: 3400/556

ROBBERY ON THE RISE IN OYO STATE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Mar 87 p 10

[Text] ROBBERY is still on the increase in Oyo State, the police crime statistics has shown.

Ninety-six of such cases were recorded last year as against 81 recorded in 1985.

These were disclosed to the Daily Times in Ibadan yesterday by the state commissioner of police, Mr. Archibong Nkanna, during an interview.

According to him, 2,451 persons were arrested last year for various crimes in the state while 462 were convicted.

Answering a question, Mr. Nkanna said the state command was still facing

communication problems, especially in parts of the state outside Ibadan.

Mr. Nkanna who was asked to give the statistics of the crime recorded last year said there was appreciable drop in house breaking offences in the state capital and attributed the drop to increased police night patrol.

He said 2,567 theft and other stealing offences were recorded last year compared with 4,158 cases in 1985.

GRAIN SILO CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Mar 87 pp 1, 11

[Text] **T**HE Federal Government is to embark on the construction of grain silos this year under the National Strategic Grain Reserve Scheme.

The grain silos will help increase the storage capacity to five million tonnes which should meet the requirements of breweries, feed millers, and food processing companies.

This was made known in Lagos yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development Major-General M.G. Nasko, in his message to the symposium on Storage and Post Harvest Losses organised by the Agriculture Trade Group of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Major-General Nasko said that the grains would be useful for relief in disaster-affected areas within and outside the country.

Similarly, state governments are expected to build additional storage facilities, so that when it becomes absolutely

necessary, they can buy grains from farmers and stock-pile for price stability", he added.

The minister urged the private sector to contribute positively to the development of storage facilities.

He declared: "The task before grains merchants, feed millers, breweries and food processing companies, therefore, is to have enough storage capacity for at least five million tonnes of grains within the next two years."

President Babangida had said in his budget speech that government would this year launch a National Food Security and Storage System aimed at creating 500,000 tonnes farm and off-farm storage capacity.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL BUREAU REPORT--The secretary to the Federal Military Government, Chief Borno Balahe, has said that the leakage of the report of the Political Bureau [on recommendations for the political future of the country] will not prejudice the work of the committee set up by the government. In an interview with State House correspondents today, Chief Balahe stated that the illegal publication of the report would not in any way render the report unworthy of consideration by government. He said that the government would still look into it objectively and make decisions that would be in the overall interest of the nation. Chief Balahe remarked that if it was the intention of the publishers of NEWSWATCH magazine to (?rebut) the report, that intention would not be realized. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Apr 87 AB] /12624

REVIEW OF BROADCASTING COMPENSATION REQUESTED--The Federal Government has again been asked to remove broadcasting from the unified salary structure for efficient service. The national general secretary of the Radio, Television and Theater Workers Union, RATTAWU, Mr Edem Ekpe, made the call today in Kaduna on the realization that workers in the broadcasting service have been identified with hard work. Mr Ekpe stated that the union had already presented that proposal to the Federal Government. He said no compensation in terms of allowances can be better than removing broadcasting from the unified salary structure. The national general secretary said broadcasting in the country could encounter many problems in terms of equipment, housing, medical care and other incentives for workers. He was of the view that [words indistinct] given to broadcasting houses to ease their problems. On commercialization of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, [FRCN] the union leader said FRCN should be allowed to run commercials like the Nigerian Television Authority. Mr Ekpe also called for the abrogation of the decree amending the national minimum wage on the basis that the new decree will give room for exploitation by foreign and private companies. [Text] [Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Apr 87 AB] /12624

NAF INTERCOMMAND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM--Chief of Air Staff (CAS) Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, on Wednesday commissioned the Nigerian Airforce (NAF) Inter-command Communication System in Lagos. Referred to as the "ARQ Tele-typewriter system", installed by Radio Communications of Nigeria (RCN), the system ensures a distortion-free delivery of all messages transmitted between the four nerve centres of NAF. The equipment, said to cost less than one million Naira, would connect NAF communication centre on Victoria Island to the Logistics Headquarters, Ikeja, Technical Air Command (TAC) Headquarters in Makurdi and the Air Training Command (ATC) in Kaduna. [Text][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Mar 87 p 9]/12828

ISLAMIC GROUPS PROTEST PANEL--The protest by the Zaria branch of Jama-atu Nasril Islam against the composition of the panel investigating the recent Kaduna disturbances is examined by THE GUARDIAN. The paper considers the group's argument that the chairman of the panel belongs to another religion and that it is un-Islamic for a woman to head such a panel as irrelevant to the objectives of the inquiry. THE GUARDIAN reminds the group that the chairman was not appointed by religious sects but by the government, which is not bound by the tenets of any religion. It therefore cautions the Jama-atu Nasril Islam against any act of irrationality. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Apr 87 AB] /12624

GONGOLA RURAL ROAD AID--The Gongola State government has secured a foreign loan of 73 million naira for the construction of rural roads. Governor David Jang disclosed this yesterday while commissioning a road. Group Captain Jang stated that, apart from the foreign loan, the government had, within its limited resources, awarded a contract valued at more than 50 million naira for the construction of (Lafia-Tarimi Lamidu) road and its access roads to (Garkidi) town. He remarked that the government would continue to construct access roads for the evacuation of farm produce to enhance commercial activities. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Apr 87 AB] /12624

GDR CONSULAR AGREEMENT--Nigeria and the German Democratic Republic have signed an agreement on consular relations. The director general, Consular, Legal, and Welfare Department of the Ministry of External Affairs of Nigeria, Mr Nwofo Mohammed, signed on behalf of the Federal Government while his German counterpart, Mr (?Wolfgang), stood in for his country. At the occasion yesterday in Lagos, Mr Mohammed explained that the negotiated bilateral agreement became necessary because the German Democratic Republic was not a member of the Vienna Convention on the issue. He, however, stressed that the pact was still subject to ratification by the governments of the two countries. Speaking later, Mr (?Wolfgang) described the agreement as a political document that will further enhance the existing cordial relations between the two countries. He expressed deep appreciation for the warm hospitality provided him and his delegation by the Nigerian authorities. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Apr 87 AB] /12624

LABOR EXCHANGE EMPLOYMENT--A total of 2,672 persons secured employment through the various labour exchanges last year compared to 3,468 in 1985. Brigadier Nwachukwu, who made this known yesterday, attributed the low placement last year to the economic recession and the contraction of employment openings in most industries. He said between last October and last month, 16,941 unemployed persons had been registered at the 55 labour exchange registries. On the National Directorate of Employment (NDE), Brig. Nwachukwu said that N480,000 had been dispatched to chief labour officers in the 19 states of the federation for the payment of the 1,000 applicants engaged for the public works project. He said that under the NDE's agricultural projects, state governments, would be expected to provide land, seedlings, planting materials, fertilizer and pesticides. The minister however, disclosed that 332,294 man days were lost last year. This involved 163,596 workers. [Text][Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Mar 87 p 1]/12828

UNEMPLOYMENT ORIENTATION COURSE--The orientation course for 1,100 unemployed persons ended in Lagos yesterday under the auspices of the directorate of employment. Dr. Imoro Kubor, director, youth employment and vocational skills development, said that the participants will be attached to industrial establishments, and vocational trade centres for training in the various skills. [Text][Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Mar 87 p 3]/12828

SCREENING OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS--The screening of discharged soldiers with 'good service records' for job placements in firms began yesterday at the Army Directorate of Resettlement, Bonny Camp, Lagos. Some of the applicants who turned up for the screening exercise waited patiently outside the resettlement office yesterday morning for the job placement officer to call them in. The staff officer in the directorate, Major Chris Falayi, told the Daily Times that some companies had approached the army for security personnel. He said: "We want to screen some of our discharged soldiers and pick those who can represent the army well." Major Falayi told the Daily Times the on-going screening was exclusively for discharged soldiers, saying it would not be extended to those dismissed, for the army was guarding its public image jealously. [Text][Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Mar 87 p 10]/12828

BENUE STATE NEWS AGENCY--A News Agency which would provide media houses with news from all the rural areas of Benue State will go into operation early next month. The state Commissioner for Information and Social Development, Mr Tor Ujah said in his office on Wednesday that through the agency, media houses in and outside the state would be able to get accurate information about the state. He said in line with the innovation, a directorate of information under a director would be set up to ensure effective realisation of the objectives of the news agency. Mr. Ujah further said that the state government was working on a programme of rural development that would make the various communities have direct participation in the establishment and running of cottage industries in their localities. The intention he said was for government to provide the basic infrastructure and keep off from direct participation. [Text][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Mar 87 p 9]/12828

DIRECT FLIGHTS TO ABUJA--The Nigerian Airways has now introduced two direct flights daily from Lagos to Abuja with effect from yesterday. The flights to be operated daily include Lagos-Abuja-Lagos between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. and Lagos-Abuja-Jos-Lagos from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. every day. The first flight under the new arrangement flight WT 407, a Boeing 737 arrived at the Abuja International Airport yesterday on schedule at 9:50 a.m. and departed for Lagos also on schedule at 10:20 a.m. [Text][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Mar 87 p 16]/12828

CSO: 3400/559

MILITARY ACCORD WITH PORTUGAL SIGNED

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Feb 87 p 23

[Article by Graca Chaves: "Military Accord Signed between Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe"; first paragraph is AFRICA HOJE introduction.]

[Text] Portugal may soon have a military mission at its embassy in Sao Tome and Principe, which will report to the ambassador.

This development has come about as the result of a protocol on military cooperation under the scientific and technical cooperation accord between Portugal and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Article 2 of the protocol provides that all military personnel assigned under the protocol will be subject to Vienna Convention provisions on diplomatic relations. Article 3 further provides that this personnel will not be given cooperative status.

The protocol will become effective upon signing, which is scheduled to take place in February, and remain in effect for 3 years. It is renewable for successive 3-year terms by mutual agreement.

The cost remains to be agreed upon by the two governments.

The protocol came about as a result of talks held in Sao Tome and Principe between Sao Tome military officials and a Portuguese military mission accompanying President Mario Soares on a state visit.

According to a report to which AFRICA HOJE was given access, the minister of armed forces of Sao Tome and Principe "specifically wants a Portuguese military commission for the purpose of studying the restructuring of local armed forces as well as setting up various administrative and logistics services."

The report further mentioned that the government of Sao Tome and Principe also showed great interest in courses on "national defense policy," if possible taught directly.

According to the same document, Portuguese military officials also felt that Sao Tome authorities were looking for alternatives to the presence in their

country of an Angolan military contingent and numerous military and security advisers from East bloc countries.

During the talks, the possibility of setting up a trilateral cooperative system was also mentioned: this would include not only Portugal and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, but also the United States. However, the report omitted mention of any guidelines under which such cooperation might be implemented, and whether or not such cooperation would be in Portugal's best interest.

In the light of the country's potential and apparent openness to bilateral cooperation, there are those in Portuguese political and diplomatic circles who believe that the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, given its geographic and human factors, is the ideal place for Portugal to undertake an in-depth cooperation program, which could be broadened into comprehensive military cooperation, including the stationing of troops to replace the contingent from the People's Republic of Angola headquartered on the island of Sao Tome.

Military Cooperation with Cape Verde

The same military delegation that was in Sao Tome also met with the minister of national defense and security of Cape Verde during President Soares' visit to that country.

Speaking of military cooperation between the two countries at the meeting, the Cape Verde minister stated that it had started out fine just after independence and then stagnated, but that conditions now exist to expand it.

8844

CSO: 3442/120

BRIEFS

AIRLINES GROUNDED BY JORDANIAN PULLOUT--Freetown, 14 Apr (AFP)--Sierra Leone Airlines, the country's national carrier, will be grounded from the end of the month because of a pull-out by the Jordanian carrier, Alia, which had a management contract with Sierra Leone, Transport and communications Minister Michael Abdulai said here Tuesday. [14 April] The minister charged that poor management had led to the suspension of the Sierra Leone Airlines link with Freetown, Abidjan and Lagos last December, followed by the withdrawal of the company's [word indistinct] operations to London and Paris in March. He criticized Alia saying that its executive staff left Sierra Leone without notice and "more or less abandoned ship." The minister said proposals from another interested airline were being studied. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 14 Apr 87 AB] /12624

FRENCH FOOD AID--Paris, 16 Apr (AFP)--A food aid agreement was signed on 15 April with Sierra Leone at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris. France will provide Sierra Leone with 1,825 tons of flour (equivalent of 2,500 tons of wheat) and the transportation costs will be financed by France. This is the second consecutive year that Sierra Leone benefits from this aid she requested from France and which should contribute toward improving its economic situation, a release issued today at the Quai d'Orsay, specified. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 16 Apr 87 AB] /12624

CSO: 3400/569

EEC HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT SIGNED IN LOME

AB151443 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Mr Lorenzo Natali has nearly completed his visit to Togo. The vice president of the Commission of the European Communities gave a press conference yesterday evening at the 2 February Hotel in Lome. During the press conference Mr Natali indicated that he was in Togo for two reasons: to discuss with the authorities of our country the modalities for the implementation of the provisions of the EEC-ACP [African-Caribbean-Pacific] Convention called the Lome III Convention, and then to observe the state of advancement and viability of projects initiated in Togo by the European Community.

Mr Natali's press conference served as an opportunity for him to exalt the exemplary cooperation between the EEC and Togo. On that point, Mr Natali said that President Gnassingbe Eyadema himself has stressed the solidity, vitality, and validity of that the 27-year-old cooperation which, since its beginning, has made possible the release of about 70 billion CFA francs in aid to Togo comprising the funding of projects, financial cooperation, and a series of aid instruments such as food aid and the STABEX [export stabilization fund]. The STABEX is an instrument that seeks particularly to compensate for losses in exports of primary products.

Concerning the Lome III Convention, the vice president of the Commission of European Communities said the EEC is making available to African countries aid worth 21 billion CFA francs. With regard to Togo, the EEC has chosen certain priorities in concern with the government: rural development, transport, road infrastructure rehabilitation, and the sectors of tourism, education, health, and environment. The first landmarks of this program will be effected from the second semester of next year. The EEC will also be involved with Togolese phosphates. A technical mission of the community is expected in June this year in Lome to examine the situation. Another problem is coastal erosion. The EEC is not staying unconcerned, and Mr Natali has assured that it will help with regional funds.

Concerning the fight against AIDS, he gave the assurance that the EEC is prepared to support the prevention campaign embarked upon by the Togolese Government.

In conclusion, the vice president of the Commission of European Communities described his visit to Togo as interesting and fascinating. It is interesting because the government shared the same points of view, thanks to the spirit of Lome [Convention], and thanks to their cooperation and efforts. The visit is also fascinating because of the contacts with the authorities, the technicians, and the inhabitants. I am leaving with unforgettable memories Mr Natali said. Present at the press conference were, among others, Mr (Jean-Paul Massin,) EEC delegate to Togo; Mr Michel Carlier, Belgian ambassador to Togo; and Mr (Michel Auclair,) assistant managing director for the development.

/12624

CSO: 3400/565

BRIEFS

EYADEMA APPOINTS NEW MEDIA DIRECTORS--Here is a repeat of the decrees signed this morning by the president of the republic concerning nominations to some responsible posts. Thus Mr Pitang Tchalla, editor in chief, grade 2, step 2, has been nominated director of Radio Lome in replacement of Mr Gombey Combiete. Mr Biava Seshie, editor in chief, grade 2, step 3, has been nominated director of the TOGOLESE PRESS AGENCY, ATOP. And finally, Mr Toyitom Amelete, radio administrator, grade 2, step 2, has been nominated deputy director general of EDITOGO [National Publishing House of Togo] in replacement of Mr Ago Tchawo. [Text] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Apr 87 AB] /12624

CSO: 3400/565

1984-86 SNEL POWER PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

AB140942 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1607 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Apr (AZAP)--Total electric power production by the National Electricity Company [SNEL] for the 1984-1986 period rose from 4,700,859 megawatt hours to 5,158,022 megawatt hours, it is indicated by the statistics published in the company's performance assessment report for the said period. The 1984 fiscal year was used as the reference year by the report because it marks the establishment of SNEL's current structures. This production helped to meet increasing demand over the same period.

In 1984, the SNEL supplied a total of 4,309,812 megawatt hours to the various categories of high, medium, and low tension consumers and for export as compared with 4,818,810 megawatt hours in 1986, thus recording a total increase of 508,998 megawatt hours or around 11.8 percent.

In 1984, the number of power subscribers for the medium tension network was 1,132 and 108,135 for low tension network. In 1986, the number of subscribers was 1,214 and 120,255 respectively. The SNEL report on the quantities produced and those supplied to consumers makes it possible to assess the global output of the networks, which rose from 92 percent to 94 percent.

Over the 1984-1986 period, the SNEL electricity sales in Zaire slated a total turnover rising from 2,371.713 million zaires to 4,119.661 million zaires.

/12624

CSO: 3400/567

UK AID PLEDGE RESTS ON IMF ACCEPTANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] BRITAIN has pledged "substantial" balance of payments assistance to Zambia if the Government agrees on a new economic reform programme with the IMF and World Bank mission in their talks.

Overseas Development Minister Christopher Patten said in Lusaka yesterday the British government had earmarked £1.3 billion as aid to Africa, a large portion which would be for economic reform programmes.

Mr Patten wished the Government well in its discussions with the international lending institutions.

Addressing a news conference he said he was not aware that Britain had withheld any aid to Zambia in protest against modifications to the foreign exchange auction system.

Answering questions he said some of the changes in the auction system were "rather different" from those agreed upon at the last consultative meeting on Zambia before Christmas.

On helping liberation movements he said nearly £19 million had been set aside for black education programmes.

Mr Patten, at another function, handed a cheque for £6 million to Prime Minister Cde Kebby Musokotwane as contribution to the payment of pensions to

Zambians who served the British colonial government before Independence.

This follows an agreement signed in 1985 in which London undertook to pay the pensions of Zambians who served as civil servants.

His country's aid partnership with Zambia was partly based on equality of membership of the Commonwealth. Britain has pumped £120 million into Zambia in the last five years.

Cde Musokotwane said Zambia had to de-link its economy from South Africa whether economic sanctions against the regime were imposed or not.

Later at a luncheon the Premier told Mr Patten Zambia was grateful for the British assistance and appealed for an increase in the aid in view of the serious economic problems.

"It is Zambia's earnest expectation that this support will be strengthened and increased because of the prevailing economic and financial difficulties," he said.

At the UTH director Cde Chola Mutale said the institution had asked for six doctors in specialised fields from Britain to supplement the present staff who are overstretched.

He told Mr Patten the hospital had lost seven doctors this year from its 150 work force in the ongoing braindrain.

During a briefing attended by chairman of the UTH management board Cde Wesley Nyirenda, Cde Mutale said most of the functions were not being performed because of lack of ready supplies and manpower.

REACTIONS TO CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AUCTION

Businessmen Welcome Two-tier System

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

BUSINESSMEN have welcomed the Bank of Zambia's move to release foreign exchange to successful bidders in the auction without much delay.

"This will go a long way in alleviating raw materials crisis and allow firms to maintain their operations," Zincom chairman Mr Anderson Mazoka said in Ndola yesterday.

He was commenting on the bank's introduction of a two-tier exchange rate system announced by governor Dr Leonard Chivuno in Lusaka on Tuesday.

Successful bidders would be getting their foreign exchange three days after the weekly auction which start on March 28.

But Zincom expressed concern over the announcement that funds to be auctioned would not exceed \$9 million weekly.

"This will definitely distort the auction system because of the pile-up caused by the suspension since January. We would have wished more funds were put in initially to clear this," Mr Mazoka said.

All in all Zincom was satisfied with the revised arrangements and hoped the bank had covered sufficient ground to ensure the system was not manipulated.

But it has asked for further details on preferential treatment accorded to agricultural industry where successful bidders pay the marginal exchange rate.

Five Percent Fund Rule Viewed With Concern

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] WHILE the business community welcomed yesterday's announcement that auctioning was being re-introduced, concern has been registered regarding the new five per cent rule.

This rule invalidates any bid, apart from bids made by Zimref and Zambia Airways, which claims more than five per cent of the funds made available at each auction.

This new restriction may cause severe problems for larger industrial companies which often need to order in bulk so that efficient production runs can be achieved.

Present indications are that the maximum funds available at each auction will be \$9 million, limiting non-Zimref and Zambia Airways bids to \$450,000.

If the funds available are limited to \$5 million then the maximum bid will be restricted to \$250,000. Any organisation which is seeking to import expen-

panies have built up Kwacha funds since the suspension of the auction on January 28.

Setting these fears aside, however, it is heartening to note that small-scale industries and agricultural concerns will only pay for foreign exchange at the marginal rate rather than their bid rates.

Exporters must be similarly relieved to note that they will receive Kwacha for their exports at the marginal rate rather than the official rate, which is reserved largely for Governmental purposes.

At this stage it is not certain how the resumption of the auction, with its modified rules, will impact on the economy. If \$9 million per week were to be made available over a long period of time, then the economy would be able to move in a positive direction.

With the dollar supply uncertain, however, it is difficult to be precise about how the modified auction system will affect the economy.

ANALYSIS

sive capital items, either to replace old machinery or originate new products, may find their intentions impossible to fulfil as a result of this restriction.

Regardless of this new rule, however, we could well see a sharp deterioration in the value of the Kwacha at the first new auction, to be held on March 28, as many com-

REFINERY MANAGER ON PETROLEUM EXPORTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] ZAMBIA is now able to export petroleum products from Ndola's Indeni Refinery to four neighbouring countries after satisfying national demand, it was learnt yesterday.

Refinery manager Comrade Freddy Zama told Ndola-based journalists who toured the plant that Indeni encouraged Zim-oil to export excess products to scale down on smuggling of fuel which was on the increase.

Initially Zambia exported excess liquified gas, super and regular petrol to Malawi and Zaire but the market now included Zimbabwe and Burundi while exportable products included bitumen.

Cde Zama was non-committal on reports that Zambian bitumen was very popular in the region and orders were flowing in to the extent that demand could not be satisfied but ascribed to the high quality of the Indeni product.

He said Indeni had stepped up its internal energy conservation programme to cut costs as a way of realising maximum returns on the company's input into the refinery process.

He could neither deny nor confirm that an expansion programme of the refinery which was to have been financed by the World Bank after Universal Oil Products (UOP) of the United States carried out feasi-

bility studies had been shelved and referred queries to Zim-oil in Lusaka.

The plans which started in 1984 were confirmed by the then refinery manager Mr Giovanni Balduzzo who is the new managing director.

Mr Balduzzo said in January 1985 that the expansion programme would cost K67 million.

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CSO: 3400/546

POOR CONDITIONS BLAMED FOR POLICEMEN'S BRIBE TAKING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] A SENIOR police officer admitted yesterday that corruption had permeated the Zambia Police force because of poor working conditions.

"Police officers have been turned into beggars. They have no transport and have to beg the public to give them lifts to do their work," assistant commissioner at force headquarters Comrade Zunga Siakalima told a political seminar opened by Prime Minister Cde Kebby Musokotwane in Lusaka yesterday.

Seconding a vote of thanks to Cde Musokotwane's opening address, Cde Siakalima said working conditions for police officers were so bad that some of them received bribes of as little as K5.

He pleaded with the Government to improve policemen's conditions of service and alleviate their suffering.

Another senior officer, Cde Henry Hanamwinga, a senior superintendent and prosecutions officer also based at force headquarters, said offi-

cers were prepared to do their best but were hampered by operational constraints.

There were "very few" officers with accommodation, transport and uniforms, Cde Hanamwinga said. The uniform some of them were wearing during the seminar was their only best.

Earlier Inspector-General of Police Cde Henry Mtonga amplified the suffering of his officers, saving most of them with good training and experience, left the force in frustration.

"I know that our economic situation is bad enough, but as we have seen, the crisis resulting from this depression exerts even more demands on the police force.

"I would pray that there should be a difference in conditions of service between ordinary civil servants and police officers, taking into account the very special risks police officers have to face over and above normal civil work."

Cde Mtonga told the Premier that he was not asking for excuses for the failures of the police force in its campaign against crime.

"I do so merely to underline the difficulties we are facing as my colleagues and I at command try to improve the performance of the force from where our predecessors left," he stressed.

Cde Mtonga said major weaknesses had been identified and the force was being restructured to ensure effective operational efficiency.

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CSO: 3400/547

NEED FOR VIGILANTE GROUPS, POLICE ASSISTANCE URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Mar 87 p 7

[Text] **ZAMBIA Police must assist to establish security committees at all levels of the Party to curb crime.**

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Comrade Alex Shapi told senior police officers at Mulungushi Hall on Tuesday that professional guidance by the police would help vigilantes combat crime more ably.

This required the acquisition of vital knowledge on Humanism by officers who would then impart it to vigilantes.

"We must establish vigilante groups in all areas. It is a matter of urgency. So once we receive progress reports, we should be able to make an assessment of the scheme," Cde Shapi said.

"People are supposed to move to destinations of their choice as and when they so want without fear of attacks from robbers or thieves."

The Party had directed all defence and security forces to intensify the imparting of political education in their ranks to

enhance self-discipline.

"Self-discipline means one's self-control that does not need a foreman or superior officer to command and check on him."

The defence forces needed to grasp humanist methods of tackling the nation's problems.

He observed that the defence and security institutions would not be expected to implement the demands of Humanism when they were either ignorant or indifferent to it.

"It would be expecting too much for an ignorant officer or institution to implement or defend what he does not know or agree with."

The police force like other defence institutions was created to behave according to the requirements of Party policies.

Continued liaison between police and vigilantes would further enhance the preservation of peace which was essential for socio-economic development.

He urged the seminar participants to "clarify any doubts" in the vigilante seminar so that efforts would be made to establish vigilante groups.

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CSO: 3400/547

WORLD BANK AID FOR KASAMA COFFEE PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] **THE World Bank is to pump \$20.4 million into the second phase of the coffee project in Kasama spread over a seven-year period, it was learnt in Kasama yesterday.**

The assistance from the bank would boost coffee production in Northern Province among peasant and small-scale farmers.

A three-man team was already in Kasama to promote coffee growing in the area through the provision of credit facilities, propping up research and studying ways and means of improving and establishing office marketing facilities.

The three officials who paid a courtesy call on Northern Province Member of the Central Committee, Paramount Chief Chitimukulu yesterday were Mr Alan Grigor, Mr Alex Obuobi and Mr Peter Davidson.

The team told the chief that the projects which they called "the second phase coffee project" was aimed at involving many people in coffee production.

Mr Grigor said this was an effective way of diversifying the nation's economy. Coffee was one of the major foreign exchange earners in the country.

Mr Obuobi also noted that the province had a lot of potential and said it was high time people were organised and made to tap

the resources "on which they have been sitting for a long time."

However the World Bank team said people could only take up the challenge vigorously if people were educated especially on the time it took for the crop to mature.

Extension staff from all agricultural sectors should ensure that proper advice was given to the farmers on the crop, particularly the first farmers as it was difficult to convince people after a mistake was made in the initial stages.

The coffee industry would be big in the next ten years, said Mr Davidson. There was need therefore, for the Party and its Government to start considering plans for more coffee factories.

Mr Davidson disclosed that there have already been discussions on the need for the establishment of a coffee factory near Lusaka to cater for farmers in that zone.

Welcoming the team to the province, Chief Chitimukulu advised that if the project was to make any impact it should reach people at places where they were already established.

1987 COFFEE CROP PREDICTIONS, REVIVAL EFFORTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by Sam Kamphodza]

[Text]

IF tobacco or cigarette puffing gives you pleasure, there is plenty to celebrate about this year. For the first time in many years, Zambia expects a record tobacco yield of at least 5.2 million kg of virginia and burley tobacco representing a bumper harvest worth more than K80 million.

Going by last year's harvest, the figure represents an increase of 1.2 million kg and indicates that Zambia's tobacco industry, which has been on the decline since the mid 1970s, is re-emerging as a leading agricultural export following Government's new incentives to growers.

What has given farmers something to cheer about is the fact that, despite poor rainfall, some tobacco growers were able to produce crops above the expected level. But growers, particularly small scale ones who planted

their crops late, feared they would be affected by the drought.

"We are naturally happy that we are able to increase output this season even though we may not reach the predicted target of more than five million kg," said Mr Willie Ross, executive secretary for the Virginia Tobacco Association of Zambia.

Until now, the industry had declined to an unsustainably low level of production. From 1964 up to 1977 however the annual production was about six million kg, about 80 per cent of this was exported but by 1981, production had declined to less than 2.5 million kg, hitting an all time low of 1.8 million kg in 1982.

The decline in tobacco production was already well underway when in 1980 a World Bank-sponsored team recommended a drastic cutback in the activities of the Tobacco Board of Zambia (TBZ).

The team had found that, among other things, the Government had been incurring huge losses by its involvement in tobacco production through the TBZ run family farm and tenant schemes.

The board proved unsuitable because it became top heavy.

Thus a new company known as the National Tobacco Company was incorporated in June 1985 primarily to increase the production of tobacco.

To boost production, the Government had provided encouragement to the farmers through producer prices and foreign exchange incentives. For instance, commercial farmers are now able to remit five per cent of their foreign exchange earned from tobacco sales.

AFFECTED

Again, the price of high quality virginia tobacco per kg has further been increased from K11.00 last year to K22.00 this season. Moreover, tobacco is the cash crop which has not been adversely been affected by inflation.

Mr Ross said growers had generally been happy with the incentives offered by the Government and the growing awareness that tobacco was the only cash crop capable of bringing in foreign exchange. Incentives could also provide a lot of encouragement to small-scale farmers and thus boost their production in the long run.

Furthermore, the company has gone into contracts with three firms to invest a total of K25 million in the production

of the crop which would earn the industry K50 million, most of it will come from exports.

So far, three of the companies involved in the revamping of the industry are Centaf, Asgrow and Burley Tobacco Development.

These companies have been given specific areas of development. For example, Centaf will handle tenant assisted schemes in Mukwela, Mukonchi and Chibwe in the Central Province; Burley Tobacco Development Company will manage the Kapona scheme in the Eastern Province, while Asgrow is involved in the Mikota tobacco scheme in Ndola.

The new company, Natco, will process the tobacco and ease the nagging transport problem tobacco farmers have experienced in the past when delivering their tobacco crop to the auction floors.

As in any industry, strong research is required in tobacco farming to ensure top grade crops. So far, the current research centre in Kabwe is inadequate to meet the needs of commercial farmers or to provide top class extension service and management to small-scale growers.

In 1981, the Government had identified the following reasons for the decline of tobacco industry:

- Lack of experienced and competent managers to supervise tobacco schemes.
- Lack of well qualified and experienced tobacco extension staff.
- Improper undertaking of physical and financial planning.
- Lack of incentives for commercial farmers.

While the Government has provided incentives and re-organised the tobacco industry, the fun-

ding for crop disease investigations and experiments at the Kabwe Research Centre and Choma Training Institute have not been adequate, so farmers will have to cooperate with their counterparts in Zimbabwe to share knowledge in modern methods of tobacco growing and the eradication of crop disease.

In the meantime, experiments in new crop varieties of tobacco and disease resistance are being carried out at Kabwe Research Centre. One experiment is trying to establish the proper level of nitrogen farmers should use if they plant their crops late.

DEVELOP

Researchers are carrying out trials to enable farmers to kill pests which destroy the roots of tobacco. The scientists will further develop brushwood which could penetrate the soil to kill the pest.

"We are experimenting on a new variety known as dark fire western tobacco which is mostly grown in Malawi," said research officer Boniface Mulyate.

The trial aims at finding out the proper agricultural methods needed in growing this type of tobacco in Zambia. But since Malawi and Zambia have similar weather conditions and almost identical soil properties particularly in the Eastern Province, this crop could successfully be grown in the country.

Other experiments being carried out at the Kabwe Research Centre, involve blending three varieties of burley tobacco against one type of crop from Zimbabwe and is aimed at achieving good yield and preventing disease.

"We would like to negotiate with Zimbabwe so that we can exchange information on new crops and disease control," said Comrade Mulyate.

Even though Zambia's agricultural potential has not been realised until now, tobacco will be the country's foremost export cash crop for many years to come. Not only is tobacco highly priced at world markets, but it is easy to grow, and since it is resistant to drought, the crop is ideal for small farmers.

Until now burley tobacco which is mostly used for pipe tobacco and snuff is mainly grown in the Eastern Province, while Southern Province is typically virginia land.

But that may change when various types of crops now being tried in many parts of the country become available.

IDA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION PROJECT AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] THE International Development Association (IDA) the World Bank's soft loan affiliate has loaned Zambia \$13.5 million for use in agricultural research and extension projects.

The development credit agreement was signed yesterday between Zambia's ambassador to the United States Comrade Nalumino Mundia and IDA acting regional vice-president for Eastern and Southern Africa Mr Hans Wyss here.

Cde Mundia told Mr Wyss that the delay in agricultural improvement in Zambia had been as a result of weak extension services to pass the knowledge from research to farmers who were in the practical field.

But Cde Mundia assured Mr Wyss that the success of agriculture in Zambia was possible because both

the Government and the people had accepted the fact that the basis for their progress depended on improving farming.

He said extension services if properly coordinated would improve yields and production in rural areas and thus increase the purchasing power of the peasant farmers in most parts of Zambia.

Cde Mundia thanked IDA for the assistance given at an appropriate time when the economic situation in Zambia was not doing well.

Earlier, Mr Wyss said IDA felt it was important to help Zambia diversify its economy from copper to agriculture.

The best way to diversify was to improve research in agriculture and provide better extension services which would transfer knowledge to farmers.—Zana.

/12828

CSO: 3400/548

KAUNDA UPHOLDS CORN MEAL SUBSIDY NEED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Mar 87 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE government will retain mealie meal subsidies because a complete withdrawal could undermine peace and stability, President Kaunda said yesterday.

"This is a very key issue; if we don't subsidize maize meal, it means the very thing that Government exists for will be undermined. There will be no peace and harmony."

Although the Party and its Government was committed to gradual reductions in subsidies of footstuffs and other items, it was compelled to continue subsidizing mealie meal to safeguard peace.

In an interview with Paul Valley of the London TIMES at State House, the President said peace and stability were prerequisites to development.

At the moment mealie meal was a key factor for survival for "all of us, including myself," he said.

Faced with an unemployed "army" of two million people, Zambia had serious problems because all the people had to eat. "This is a matter of obligation for any responsible government."

In the extended family system, most of the jobless relied on their working re-

latives who had to look after them. This had compounded difficulties for most people.

The question of food for the ordinary man was a matter of life and death. The poor diet caused by lack of sufficient food in some families had resulted in a high incidence of malnutrition.

He conceded, however, the need to reduce subsidies so as to raise more money to invest in productive sectors. "We are working towards the reduction of subsidies to the best of our abilities."

Unless the economy was able to produce and expand, it was bound to contract further until the country reached a stage when most obligations could not be met.

He was aware donors had voiced concern about subsidizing consumption but this was a matter that had also preoccupied the Party and its Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES, SCHEMES TO REDRESS PROBLEM

Kaunda On Need For Intensive Labor Projects

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

YOUTH unemployment in Zambia has now affected more than two million people and President Kaunda last night called for the formation of labour intensive projects to absorb them.

The University of Zambia has been contracted by the Government to carry out feasibility studies into the establishment of such projects throughout the country, he said.

Comrade Kaunda who was speaking during a nationwide radio and television address when he launched Youth Week celebrations stressed that there was urgent need to tackle the crisis.

The first of feasibility studies had been completed in the North-Western Province. The report was being compiled for consideration by the Party and its Government.

The Ministry of Youth and Sport had embarked on ambitious plans of generating its own income to implement youth projects. This was being done through building a block of offices and houses which would be rented out to raise money.

The ministry would set up business ventures to create employment under the auspices of the National Youth Development Council which came into effect by an Act of Parliament in March last year.

Cde Kaunda reported that ZCCM was making another important feasibility study into how the Party and its Government would provide employment to youths especially on the Copperbelt.

While the problem of youth unemployment was serious and had yet to be resolved, the Ministry of Youth and Sport had already made "tremendous strides" in laying a firm foundation through the provision of a wide infrastructure conducive to self-employment.

The ministry was running six skills training centres at Chiyota in Chongwe, Zganganzi Kachinga in Lundazi and Mbabala in Choma. Others were in Samfya, Mpika and Manyinga in Kabompo at where skills in carpentry, brick-laying, agriculture and metal work were taught.

"The Party and its government intend to spend slightly over K1 million on these skills training centres this year."

He noted that a number of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) had set up skills training centres of their own throughout the country and to assist them, the Government earmarked about K350,000 as grants.

Cde Kaunda said 184 youth projects and skills training centres were spread throughout the country and a number of Rural Reconstruction cooperatives had been established.

In addition the Youth League was setting up employment-generating projects in conjunction with the Danish-aid-from-people-to-people and the Zambia National Service.

A total of 37,500 were benefiting from such schemes. This is a very small figure compared to over two million youths who are unemployed. "This is a very serious indication of an urgent need to further widen the potential for youth development."

Because of the present economic difficulties, the Government's budgetary allocations had not matched the realities of the needs of the youth and their programmes.

It was against such a background that the Party and its Government appreciated the work of various international development agencies which had seen the plight of the youth and supported youth development programmes.

These are the Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ) and other religious organisations, the Norwegian technical assistance (Norad), the German volunteer service, The Netherlands volunteer service (SNV) and CUSO and Africare.

Cde Kaunda said skills training alone was not enough. Emphasis should be placed on effective settlement schemes for trained youths.

He was sad that even among the few that had been trained there were some who were still unemployed. It was for this reason the Party was mapping out a comprehensive strategy aimed at encouraging labour intensive employment generating youth projects.

The President reiterated his earlier call for the youths to go to the land and spearhead the agrarian revolution.

The youth should fully support and participate in the volunteer settlement scheme to be run under the Zambia National Service. It was envisaged that 25,000 youths would be recruited under this programme this year.

Cde Kaunda said, however, there could be no development without peace. It would be futile for the Party and its Government to set up infrastructure for both national and youth development if these were going to be destroyed.

"I have in mind the senseless orgy of destruction which the nation witnessed during the recent riots which rocked the Copperbelt and spilled over to the Midlands. That tragedy will go down as one of the saddest chapters in our history."

Unemployed Asked To Register For Rural Repatriation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

UNEMPLOYED people in urban areas have been asked to start registering at district governors' offices in readiness for repatriation to rural areas.

The move is aimed at involving the jobless in the massive food production programme in which the Government will pump millions of Kwacha.

Speaking to a crowd which welcomed him at South Downs airport near Kalulushi yesterday, President Kaunda said registration would be voluntary.

"We want all the people who are not employed to register so the Government can help them get to their areas where they will spearhead the agricultural revolution.

"But we shall not force anybody, all we are saying is that those people who would want to return home but have no means will be helped by the Party and its Government."

In the continued programme to combat unemployment Government would help individuals to resettle in urban areas and promote small industries.

"The unemployed should register names to district governors so they can be taken back, those who are going will be received."

Governors in rural areas had been instructed to prepare for the returnees.

The President who did

not say when the exercise would start said he wanted to see a bumper harvest in a few years.

He told the gathering which included Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Cde Rankin Sikasula, Kalulushi governor Cde Webster Lamba and provincial Women's League chairman Cde Idah Simukwai that Zambia's economic survival lay in agriculture.

On the sagging economy Comrade Kaunda, who spoke in Bemba said its recovery depended on collective efforts by all Zambians.

There was no country without problems and all Zambia needed was not to despair. He urged people to be united.

Later when he addressed Party militants and residents at the ZNS skills camp he reminded lazy people to stay for one week without eating.

"If you are lazy don't expect God to feed you. God only feeds birds in the bush." Poverty and hunger would only be fought through hard work and dedication.

Briefing Cde Kaunda camp commandant Lieutenant-Colonel Jones Kabaza said his men were unable to expand farms because all the surrounding land belonged to ZCCM.

The camp had resumed rearing of pigs which was suspended last year beca-

use of shortage of stock-feed.

Earlier, Cde Sikasula charged that some people were trying to use the province as a base for their clandestine activities aimed at disrupting peace.

In an apparent reference to the current industrial strife Cde Sikasula told Cde Kaunda the Party in the province was watching the situation very closely.

"We are going to do everything possible to ensure that peace is not disrupted."

The Copperbelt had not been particularly a quiet place because of the series of work stoppages. Enemies of Zambia were taking advantage of this situation to try to cause problems.

In reply Dr Kaunda said preservation of peace was not for police and soldiers or ZNS personnel alone but it was for every Zambian.

"We have maintained peace not because of one man but because of every Zambian."

He reiterated the need to strengthen the Party at grassroots level and boost vigilantes to counter enemy machinations.

There were bad eggs in any society but the Government did not want to crush these in Zambia as it wanted to win them back if possible.

He, however, warned that the Government would not allow the malcontents to undermine Zambia's sovereignty.

Young pioneers represented by Kitwe Primary School wished Dr Kaunda an advance happy birthday. They called on the authorities to buy them uniforms "so that we look like our friends in Lusaka."

NEW SALARY STRUCTURE CONTAINS GENEROUS PERKS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

DESPITE anomalies in the personnel division circular on the new salary structures in the public service which led to wildcat strikes last week, workers have won attractive perks and allowances following the negotiations between the four unions representing them and the Government.

The benefits include leave travel, commutation of leave, upset and subsistence allowances and several others.

The unions which negotiated for these new conditions and salaries recently were the Civil Servants Union of Zambia (CSUZ), the National Union of Public Service Workers (NUPSW), the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) and the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union (ZULAWU).

According to the circular dated March 3, signed by the permanent secretary Comrade Vincent Malauni the conditions will apply to both civil and non-civil servants.

An officer going on leave and travelling by public or private transport would be paid cash up to K500.

Leave days would be exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

Officers on transfer would be paid upset allowance of K150 (single) and K200 (married).

For local travel on duty single officers earning K8,872 a year would receive K100 a night and married officers

K140. Division one and two officers would get K80 for single and K110 for married.

The new rate of cycle allowance is K30 a month. Monthly rates of "own arrangement" housing is K100 (single) and K180 for married.

In Mufulira Zana reports that the CSUZ national executive had been blamed for contributing to workers' frustrations by failing to tell them the truth over the 50 per cent salary increments.

Branch chairman Cde Frederick Nakanga said if members had been educated truthfully after the wage agreement was concluded with the Government, some of the current problems could have been avoided.

By keeping quiet and coming out with the truth only at "the eleventh hour" the union had done more harm than good.

The percentage graduation issue was not revealed at the time of announcing the increase and became known only after workers analysed what was contained in the circular.

"What was the reason behind their silence over percentage graduation, the major issue for the current strike?" he asked.

In Lusaka CSUZ issued an appeal to members on strike to go back to work immediately.

General secretary Cde Alec Chirwa said the Government had listened to the demands and was taking action.

REACTIONS TO CONTINUED TEACHER, DOCTOR STRIKES

Parliament Threatens Strikers With Salary Forfeiture

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] **STRIKING teachers and doctors will forfeit their salaries and the law will take its course against them; Prime Minister COMRADE KEBBY MUSOKOTWANE warned yesterday.**

He announced in Parliament in a ministerial statement on the current wave of strikes he had refused to meet the Resident Doctors Association in Ndola because the Government was not aware of the doctors' grievances.

He had also explained procedures in a letter to the association chairman Dr Chungu Katebe.

The Prime Minister was a respectable person in any society and should not be summoned by any association as there would be no time for him to do other things, Cde Musokotwane said.

But he said he was ready to meet members of the association if they travelled to Lusaka and would send a car for them to reach his office if they failed to secure transport while in Lusaka.

"We have procedures to follow, like in this House. Nobody can hold this country to ransom."

"It is important for the nation in general and the striking workers in particular to note that no meaningful consultations and negotiations can be carried out in the present atmosphere."

Everybody should recognise that there were procedures laid down by law to be followed in resolving industrial disputes.

"For as long as these procedures are not followed, the present strikes will remain illegal and the law against illegal strikes must take its course."

"One such provision is the withdrawal of salaries to illegal strikers. Workers are paid in exchange for their labour. When that labour is withdrawn, it is only logical that the salary must also be withdrawn."

"The patience of the Party and its Government over these illegal strikes is now running out," he said.

Answering Mr Dennis Katilungu (Wusakile) who was rebuked by the Speaker Dr Robinson Nabulyato for saying the Government should ignore procedures in dealing with the strikers be-

cause the situation amounted to an emergency, Cde Musokotwane said sometimes, it was right to allow "somebody to hang himself so that the accusing finger is pointed in the right direction".

Last time doctors went on strike, they said they were angered by what the then minister of Health had said about their conditions of service.

"This time we have been careful not to say anything so that everybody can see where the problem is."

Replying to Mr William Kayamba (Luangeni) who wondered why the Government did not force doctors to resume work and save dying children, Cde Musokotwane said the State wanted to do the right thing and not what would complicate the matter.

Nobody was refusing to listen to doctors' grievances. "That is one of our responsibilities — to listen. What we do not condone is for anybody to act anyhow."

The Premier who accepted responsibility for the number of discrepancies detected in the recent personnel division circular which led to the teachers' strike, thanked backbenchers for expressing deep concern on the illegality of the strikes.

But he took a swipe at Mr Dawson Lupunga (Masaiti) who said the present wave of industrial unrest was the crop the Government was "reaping" grown by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which had resulted in high cost of living. The MP wondered what the Government was doing to reduce the cost of living in Zambia.

But Cde Musokotwane said: "That is how much contempt the honourable member has for the people who are dying. If that is how much contempt he has, I am unable to help him."

Mr Simeon Kampata (Munali) said the Government had spent "millions of Kwacha on wrong decisions" and stressed that the Ministry of General Education and Culture was paying for its "sins" in failing to pay salary arrears for teachers for a long time.

Answering Mr Rex Ntala (Bweengwa) who wondered why the President and the Premier should be brought in to quell strikes when there were ministers, Cde Musokotwane said strikers did not want to listen to anybody.

He said the minister Cde Basil Kabwe first appealed to teachers to stop their class boycott but they would not listen. He went to the Copperbelt to address them "but they told him wachepa sana" (you are too small).

Members of the executive of the doctors association from Lusaka and Kitwe meanwhile, met with their Ndola counterparts at Ndola Central Hospital yesterday and vowed their strike would continue.

Dr Katebe said because their demand to meet Cde Musokotwane had not materialised the doctors saw no reason why they should call off the strike.

Trade Union Secretary Warns Government on Threats

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT threats to punish striking public service workers are ill-calculated and can only serve to push workers beyond the brink of tolerance, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) yesterday said.

General secretary Comrade Newstead Zimba said Government leaders must first announce what measures they had taken to satisfy aggrieved workers instead of issuing inflammatory statements.

Cde Zimba was reacting to an announcement by Prime Minister Cde Kebby Musokotwane in Parliament on Thursday that striking teachers and doctors would forfeit their salaries.

"We would have expected the Government, both as an authority and as an employer, to correctly weigh the present mood of Zambian workers before making any statement.

"Any employer applying punitive measures when the state of unrest is in full swing merely fuels the situation. In this regard the statement by Government is ill-timed," Cde Zimba said.

The ZCTU had advised the Government to first attend to the workers' grievances and wait for the situation to normalise before talking of punitive measures.

Government calculations must also take into regard the mood of those workers who, although

not on strike, were equally frustrated and discontented because of the "bitter" economic situation prevailing.

But he said workers were aware they could only be paid in exchange for production and knew what risks they were taking by going on strike.

By his statement the Premier had chosen to emphasise the punishment to be meted out to strikers instead of dealing with those people whose inefficiency had provoked the work stoppages in the first instance.

And Zambia Airways ground and flight engineers at Lusaka International Airport downed tools yesterday as industrial unrest which has engulfed the country continued to spread.

The engineers reported for duty in the morning but refused to work accusing management of giving them a "raw deal".

They said their grievances were "long standing" and called for improvements in working conditions.

Branch chairman of the Zambia Airways and

Allied Workers Union Cde John Musengule said the work stoppage involved "a few" engineers who had complained about working conditions, but it was reliably learnt that more than 100 had joined in.

Reliable sources said management had informed the engineers that increments would be effected next month.

In another development, Munali Boys Secondary School pupils almost ran riot in protest against the teachers' class boycott and urged the Government to close the schools. The situation was only defused by the Party Youth League branch at the school whose leaders persuaded the pupils against marching onto the streets.

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YOUNG PIONEERS PROGRAM SPREADS TO PROVINCIAL RURAL AREAS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Mar 87 p 5

[Text]

ALMOST a decade ago since the idea was mooted, the Zambia Union of Young Pioneers (ZUP) movement is earnestly taking off with young pioneer detachments being formed in every school.

UNIP Youth League secretary for social affairs and Young Pioneers, Comrade Sandie Siasinyanga said recently ZUP detachments were being formed or budding in every school.

"I have had letters and telephone calls, some people even coming to see me personally, from all over the country asking for Young Pioneer uniforms and literature which indicates that they have either established the Young Pioneer detachments or are in a process of doing so," she said.

The enthusiasm to establish ZUP detachments, which must cheer up the UNIP Youth League, follows a series of provincial workshops and the first ever national workshop for detachment leaders held late last year in the provincial capitals and at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe.

Detachment leaders, primary school teachers appointed by the Youth League from every district learnt leadership roles in these workshops and were instructed to form detach-

ments in their respective schools.

"The entire future of the Young Pioneer movement lies on your shoulders," Chairman of Youth and Sport Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Cde Betty Chilunga said when opening the national workshop.

ZUP began in July 1978 when Cde Frank Chitambala, then chairman of Youth and Sport Sub-Committee tabled the idea to the Party Central Committee.

Cde Chitambala said the young were the reserves and vanguards for building Humanism through socialism, a view that stems from the Party position that Zambian children must be part and parcel of the national reconstruction.

In his foreword in the Young Pioneers Leaders Handbook, Comrade President Kaunda says:

"Man is most receptive and therefore his character can best be built up at the infant age and it is easier at this stage to mould man to the requirement of our revolution.

"It is for this reason that UNIP feels the infant stage is vital in the drive to build a truly humanist Zambia; (hence) the Party has embarked on a systematic organisation of the youth for direct involvement in nation building."

In 1981 the idea began

to shape into a reality when an interim Central Pioneers Council (CPC) headed by Cde Isidore Mundungani, then secretary for students affairs and Young Pioneers, was set up.

It comprised members from the Ministry of General Education and Culture, Ministry of Defence and Security, Boys Brigade, Girl Guides, the Women's League and other related bodies concerned with young people.

Cde Mundungani who is now heading administration at the UNIP Youth League said ZUP was planned to be introduced in three phases.

In phase one the Youth League established pilot Young Pioneer detachments at Lusaka Boys and Girls Primary Schools in 1981, and the following year at Jacaranda Primary School.

The Youth League has now combined phase two and three. In phase two the programme was to be introduced in schools located in the provincial capitals before covering every school in Zambia in the third phase. About 8,500 Young Pioneers were to be mobilised into detachments in this phase.

The mobilisation of children into ZUP has also been extended to young people out of school provided they are within the required age.

District councils are being asked to see to the formation of detachments for these children in their respective community centres.

A report reaching the UNIP Youth League headquarters from Ndola shows that the Ndola Urban district council has already started the programme.

The pilot detachments have been performing mainly ceremonial functions like receiving VIPs at the Lusaka International Airport but now the **Young Pioneers Leaders Handbook** provides the young pioneers with a busy programme of activities centred on the five main areas of human endeavours.

Youth leaders are ready to hold the bull by its horns because this year they plan to raise about K40,000 for the programme, and hope that the business community, parents and district councils will help to fund the movement.

ZUP programme is indeed on and must be supported by everyone so that the young become responsible citizens who would fulfil the aspirations of the country's revolution.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AID--The Norwegian government has pledged a \$20.7 million grant to Zambia for agricultural and rural development projects under the existing cooperation between the two countries. The money which is subject to final approval by the two governments would be used on water supply in Western Province and agriculture and rural development in Northern Province. At the brief signing ceremony at the National Commission for Development Planning (NCDP) offices in Lusaka yesterday, assistant director-general in the ministry of development cooperation of Norway Mr Kjell Scorlokke said part of the money would be used as commodity assistance for importation of fertilisers. Another grant of \$7 million would be made available to countries in the southern region. NCDP permanent secretary Cde Patrick Chiwenda thanked Norway for the assistance and said he looked forward to continued cooperation. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 87 p 5]/12828

ZAMBIA BROADCASTING SERVICES PRIVATIZATION--The long awaited Bill to turn Zambia Broadcasting Services into a corporation was published in the Government Gazette yesterday. The bill, if passed by Parliament, will see the birth of Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation, but the Government will still have control through the minister of National Guidance, Information and Broadcasting Service. It is proposed that the minister will appoint the board chairman and at least six directors although not more than nine. He will have the power to control what is broadcast in case it is defamatory, blasphemous, obscene, seditious or would be contrary to public interest. The minister will have a say in the financial arrangements of the corporation. In the event of a state of emergency or threatened public emergency, the President may authorise an officer or an authority to takeover all broadcasting stations. [Excerpts][Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Mar 87 p 5]/12828

CSO: 3400/551

BREAKDOWN OF EMIGRANTS, IMMIGRANTS BY PROFESSION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Mar 87 p 13

[Text] The net number of emigrants from Zimbabwe decreased by 3 464 between January and November 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985. During that period in 1985, 6 811 people left the country, compared with only 3 347 in 1986. Also during the same 11-month period in 1986, 753 more people immigrated into Zimbabwe than left the country, with 4 100 immigrants and 3 347 emigrants, according to the latest figures from the Central Statistical Office. Of the total number of emigrants, 1 870 were destined for other African countries, with Malawi, South Africa, and Zambia being the largest single destinations. Another 293 people were bound for countries in America, 169 for Asian countries, and 959 for European countries, 111 people emigrants were bound for Australia, New Zealand and "other" countries, while five emigrants did not state their countries of destination.

Largest Groups

Of the total number of immigrants, 2 405 foreigners came to Zimbabwe from countries within Africa, with Zambians and South Africans being the two largest single national groups of immigrants. A further 1 107 people came from countries in Europe, 265 from the Americas, 242 from Asia, and 87 from Australia, New Zealand, and "other" countries.

Of the economically-active immigrants/emigrants, Zimbabwe had a net loss of 50 workers when 1 407 workers left the country and 1 357 immigrated. However, in the professional and technical sector, Zimbabwe recorded a net gain of 295 workers.

This sector includes physical and social scientists, architects, engineers, medical, dental, and veterinary workers, accountants, teachers, and technicians.

In the administrative and managerial field, 71 workers left the country and 72 immigrated, while in the clerical field Zimbabwe lost 89 workers when 99 immigrated and 188 emigrated.

20 sales workers left the country, while 32 came in--a net gain of 12. 126 service workers left the country and only 30 service workers came in, a net loss of 96 service workers. In the agricultural sector, 49 workers immigrated, while 71 left the country, a net loss of 22.

In the production sector, which includes supervisors and general foremen, miners, quarrymen, machinery and electrical fitters, printers, and other workers, Zimbabwe suffered the biggest loss of 160 workers when 198 workers in this sector immigrated, while 358 left the country.

Twenty-six other people whose professions were not stated or adequately described, immigrated, while 16 people in the same category emigrated. Also, four armed forces workers emigrated, while three came to Zimbabwe.

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BRIEFS

ITALIAN TEAM FINISHES 5-YEAR PROGRAM--A team of Italian development planners who have been collaborating with the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (Arda) are to leave Zimbabwe soon after spending five years working in Manicaland. The team, working with Arda's Manicaland Planning Unit under a bilateral co-operation programme, were involved in communal-area land-use planning and reform, as well as investigating dam construction and rural service centres. The Italians are to hand over their fully-equipped office and five vehicles--worth about \$350 000--to Arda once they have left. Agricultural economist Dr S Cocchi said that when the team arrived in March 1983, communal-area planning was in its infancy, so the first task was to assess the general potential and problems of Manicaland's communal areas, and to identify priority areas for intervention. Detailed plans were prepared for Buhera district, Bonde irrigation scheme, the Honde/Pungwe valley and Musikavanhu groundwater irrigation scheme. Dr Cocchi said negotiations were now under way with donors for implementation of these plans. An Italian grant will be made available this year for Bonde. Other areas where planning is not yet complete include Nyahadi resettlement area and other irrigation schemes at Chikudu, Bonde, Chishaya and Honde valley. The economist said another important achievement was the creation of the first computerised databank for the agricultural sector in Zimbabwe. The bank covers the whole province. The planning unit also promoted other Italian-funded projects in Manicaland including one on the study and design of medium dams for the Ministry of Water Resources and Development and one on periodic markets and rural service centres for the Urban Development Corporation. The team comprised Dr Cocchi, irrigation engineer Mr F Manzo and agronomist and livestock specialist Dr M Garavini. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 20 Mar 87 p 29]/12828

ITALY TO OPEN TRADE OFFICE--An Italian parastatal organisation, Istituto II Commercio Estero (ICE), will open a permanent office in Zimbabwe, probably towards the end of 1987, in order to boost commercial trade between the two countries. ICE is mainly charged with the promotion of Italian exports. The outgoing Italian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Ferdinando Mor, told the Gazette that the main function of the ICE office in Harare will be to improve trade between Italy and Zimbabwe. This, he said, will be done through such means as organising trade fairs and supporting and financing promotional visits by Italian businessmen. Dr Mor said that he has been working on the project for the past two years. "I hope that this development will further improve our economic relations." he said. [Text][Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Mar 87 p 13]/12828

CZECH FORKLIFTS ASSEMBLED LOCALLY--Mining and engineering suppliers, John W Searcy, recently signed an agreement with Willowvale Motor Industries (WMI) and Strojexport, a Czechoslovak manufacturer, for the assembly of its Desta 2- and 3-tonne diesel forklift trucks in Zimbabwe. The trucks are already in demand locally, and will also be sold in the PTA and Sadcc regions. The first batch should be available "in a matter of weeks", said a John W Searcy company spokesman this week. The forklift trucks, which need little maintenance, were found suitable for local conditions when a company representative visited eastern Europe in 1982. WMI, using its foreign currency allocations, will import the forklift kits, assemble and supply them to John W Searcy to market locally. The company will provide full after-sales service in both Harare and Bulawayo. "Our intention is to become the major supplier of Desta forklift trucks in the Sadoc and PTA regions. We have already done an investigation in Swaziland to find a suitable distributor," said the spokesman. Depending on foreign currency allocations, he told the Gazette, between 100 and 150 trucks will be assembled during 1987. "We should reach a local content of about 60% by July this year," he said. John W Searcy sent its technical manager for training at Strojexport's factory in 1986, and the Czechoslovakian company's technical manager is expected in the country later this year to assist in the initial assembly of the trucks. He will also give additional training to the rest of the company's service staff. [Text][Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Mar 87 p 13]/12828

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